has been drawn up, funds have been allocated for that, maybe more has to be done. I am not going to read out the number of jeeps provided, the number of self-loading rifles provided and the number of Gipsies which are get ing bullet-proof and the number of trucks provided. These are matters of detail, but this I would expect that over a period of time, insurgents in the North-East, insurgents in the North-West, insurgents even in the South have been able to acquire weapons which outbeat weapons which are in possession of Our own policemen.

They are better eq nipped because all kinds of weapons are available for a price and without a price, There are some of our neighbours who are willing to help them and provide them with all kinds of things and some of them are being pro- that you keep on vided on condition India. This is the creating problems in only condition. You will get it gratis; you will get it free provided you keep on showing results. If you keep on showing results, if you keep oh creating incidents, we would provide you more, but if you stop doing that or if you fail to do that, we will not provide you weapons. These reports have also come to light and these are disturbing reports.

So far as illegal infiltration and illegal immigration is concerned, it is another problem on which there has to be a national consensus and a national deter-mination that we will not allow it all along the border. Of course, both in the West as well as in the East, but in the East it is a far greater malady than it is in the West. Nothing should influence us. No exterior consideration should influ-ence us when we tackle the problems of both illegal infiltration and illegal immig-ration because, I believe, some of it is calculated and deliberate infiltration and some of it is illegal immigration for which there may be some economic justification also, but the fact that this creates prob-lems for the country cannot be disputed.

I would agree with the point raised by Shri Dasgupta that there has been some withdrawal of security forces in the past weeks for consideration of elections. Because of electoral considerations, electoral considerations in Jammu and Kashmir also, there has been some withdrawal. Yesterday and today when I met the MPs from Tripura and the Home Secretary, I directed the Home Secretary to restore the level of security to what it was before the elections. To my information, 66 companies were there earlier, out of which 25 were withdrawn during these days for the purpose of elections. I have directed them to restore it to the level of 66 as it was earlier. The movement of Army or what is done in respect of Army is not done or announced publicly. I can assure the House that when the Chief Minister comes here to see me whatever is necessary even in that regard would be done. Sir, so far as the specific questions were concerned, I have tried to deal with them. All that I can say is that this one hour discussion in the debate has made me conscious of several things. I very much agree with Dr. Dutta when he said that to believe that peace has to precede development, this just cannot happen. Efforts for ensuring peace and development have to go hand in hand and done simultaneously because both are interdependent. It is lack of development, it is backwardness that is contributing to this situation. No one can deny that. So, I am happy to tcD the House that the Prime Minister has decided to convene an early meeting of the Chief Ministers of the North-Eastern zone, of all the North-Eastern States where all problems relating to development of that region and also the problems relating to insurgency, etc. can be discussed with them.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: What initiative are you going to take with regard to our neighbours, particularly Bangladesh? *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: As l^aid, efforts have been going oa b the peat to see to it that the neighbouring countries realise that this situation cannot help anyone—neither them nor us. So, whatever we are able to do in the course of these discussions, I may mention that. In

October 1993—this is long back—the Union Home Secretary visited Dhaka. Following that visit a Joint Working Group was set up which has held its meetings bc!ii in New Delhi and Dhaka to discuss the security related matters of mutual concern. Similarly, an agreement for maintenance of peace and tranquillity in border areas was signed with the Government of Myanmar in 1994 at New Delhi. Since then national level meetings and several sectoral level meetings have been held. The Myanmar authorities have extended full cooperation in certain security related matters which have been helpful in controlling the activities of the insurgent groups in the North-East. Initiatives have also been taken for obtaining cooperation of the Thai authorities since some of the insurgent groups of the North-East are known to be procuring arms and ammunition from unofficial sources in Thailand. You would appreciate that this is the information provided to me by the Ministry right now. I will certainly pursue this matter and be ensuring that so far as adjoining countries are concerned, we are able to persuade them, influence them and make them realise that this type of acitivity has to be curbed by us and certainly in that we will need their cooperation.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI R.K. KUMAR): Sir, with your permission, I would like to make an announcement. Sir, in view of the late sitting of the House, we have made arrangements for dinner for the hon. Members and staff and others. The arrangement in Room No. 70 is for the hon. Members and arrangement for staff and others is in Room No. 73. The serving time will be from 8.30 onwards. ...*(Interruptions)*... Others include Press people also.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Sir, I wanted to have from the hon. Minister a piece of information. The information is, *m*-mediatedly the day after the cyclone, a delegation under the the leadership of hon. Agriculture Minster ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: He is going to make a statement now.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Sir, I just would like to have a piece of information... (in*terruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no. You can seek your clarification after his statement is over.

SHRI JIBON ROY: Sir, I am not seeking any clarification. I just wanted to have a piece of information from the hon. Minister before the statement is made. It is linked to it. I am not seeking any clarification. After him, one more broader delegation visited that area...(/n*terruptions)*... What I wanted to have from the hon. Minister is, whether the statement is under the leadership of the hon. Minster of Steel and Mines, Shri Naveen Patnaik... *(Interruptions)*.. .1 wanted to know whether the statement covers both the visits ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think, he will cover that.

SHRI SOM PAL: Sir, if the hon. Member allows me to make the statement, his query will be settled automatically.. .*(Interruptions)*... It will be automatically answered.

श्रीमती निर्मला देशपांडे : महोदय, मैं सदन का ध्यान आपके माध्यम से इस गंभीर समस्या की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहती हूं।6 तिब्बती 23 दिन से...

श्री सभापति : मैंने आपको कल स्पैशल मैंशन के लिए टाइम दे दिया हैं इसलिए अभी बोलने की जरूरत नहीं हैं।

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Situation Arising From Thunder—Squalls in Oriv.i and West Bengal on 24th, March, 1998

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SOM PAL): I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the situa-

tion arising from thunder-squalls that hit the State of Orissa and West Bengal on 24th March, 1998 and the relief and rehabilitation measures taken by the Govrnment.

Thunder-squalls occurred over some coastal areas of Orissa and West Bengal in the afternoon of 24th March, 1998. According to the latest available reports from the Govt, of Orissa, 3 villages in Jaleswar Tehsil in the district of Balasore were hit by thunder-squalls affecting about 5,000 people, 2,000 houses and four educational institutions besides causing loss of 22 human lives including 13 children. 97 persons have been injured. About 17 cattle heads have been killed and 396 injured. Govt, of West Bengal have reported that thunder-squalls have affected 18 villages in 3 blocks of Midna-pore district in West Bengal. According to the State Governemnt, about 30,000 persons, 5702 houses and 2569 hectares of cropped area have been affected, besides loss of 48 human lives and 1583 cattle heads. About 1200 persons have been injured.

India Meteorological Department (IMD) is the concerned Department for forecasting and warning about such natural calamities. According to the IMD during this part of the year, North-East India generally experiences thunder-squalls and these severe local weather phenomena known as Nor 'wester or' "Kal Baisakhi" which are characterised by very strong winds that tend to reach 200 km. per hour but for a Very short duration, hardly lasting for (about 15 minutes) and than remain continue over a limited area (20 km). Here, it may be explained that tornados are different phenomena and they hardly occur in India ever. According to the IMD, the situation over northeast India has been currently favourable for occurrence of thunder-squalls. Warnings were issued to AIR/Doordarshan and State Government officials by I.M.D. offices at New Delhi, Calcutta and Bhubaneswar about the likelihood of occurrence of thunder-squalls over these areas on 23rd and 24th March, 1998. Thunder-squalls, however, are very sudden developments which do not provide enough lead time for precise fore-warnings of their location and time of occurrences.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister was informed in the evening of 24th March about this calamity. PM directed me to visit the affected areas in both the States to assess the extent of damage and ascertain the requirements of resources and other assistance that may be required to be provided to the State Governments by the Government of India. S/Shri Inderjit Gupta and K. Swain, Hon'ble Members of Parliament, from Midnapore and Balasore constituencies, respectively, were requested to accompany me. Shri Gupta was unable to come. Ms. Mamta Bancr-jee, Hon'ble M.P. accompanied me in the mission alongwith Shri Swain. Another High Level delegation led by Shri Naveen Patnaik, Hon'ble Minster for Steel and Mines had also visited the affected areas on 26th March, 1998.

We reached Kalaikunda air strip at 12 noon on 25th March, 1998 and proceeded to the affected areas in Dantan Block of Midnapore district of West Bengal and Jaleswar Block of Balasore district of Orissa. During the course of our visit, we met the affected people and visited the injured persons in the hospitals. In West Bengal, the team was unable to obtain any comprehensive information about the extent of damage to houses, crop, livestock, etc. The DM, Midnapore, however, presented a list of affected villages. In Sarta village of Dantan block, which is probably one of the worst affected, the team saw no evidence of any rescue and relief operation by the local administration. Drinking water was also a serious constraint. Tarpaulins were, however, provided by the local administration to some of the affected families for temporary shelters.

In Orissa, the team visited Gobarghata village in Jaleswar block where collapse of the school wall and thatched roof of building of Upper Primary and Middle

School caused death of 13 students on the spot and the teacher later in the hospital. The team saw food being cooked by volunteers of some NGO's. The. team found that relief and rescue operations were conducted with greater speed and efficiency, the report and documentation was also comparatively much more comprehensive and complete. (Villagers told us that) policemen came to the villages to conduct rescue operations withta *?*. hours of the incident. Cremation of all the dead took place within a reasonable time after postmortem. The members of the Public expressed their satisfaction with the relief efforts undertaken by the local administration in close cooperation with NGOs *&* village community. We also felt that this praise was well deserved.

In three villages which were hardest hit by Kal-Baisakhi, according to the latest reports of Govt, or Orissa, total human casualties were 22A (of which 13 were school children) and 17 livesstock:. Out of 2,000 houses, 500 were completely damaged and 1,500 partially, more than 1000 coconut trees and 350 jackfruit trees were uprooted. The team also met the patients admitted in Jaleswar hospital. For treatment of serius injuries, 19 patients were admitted to Balasore hospital and 3 sent to Cuttack Medical College.

The Hon'ble Members are aware, that, as per the existing system, State Governments are responsible for undertaking relief and rehabilitation measures in the wake of natural calamities out of the corpus of Calamity Relief Fund (CRF). The Govt, of India and State Govts, contribute the CRF in the ratio of 3.1 Govt, of India releases its share in four equal quarterly instalment* automatically. In case there is shortage of fund in the corpus of CRF, concerned State Govt, can request for advance release of Central share of CRF of meet the expenditure for on going plan programmes.. An amount of Rs. 51.72 crore (consisting of Rs. 38.79 crore as Central Share) to Orissa and Rs. 54.16 crore (consisting of Rs. 40.62 crore as Central Share) to West Bengal has been allocated in the CRF for the year 1997-98. Entire Central Share has been released. According to the reports received from the State Govts, an amount of Rs. 8.12 crore was available as unspent with Govt, of Orissa and Rs. 31.92 crore with Govt, of West Bengal. The Governemnt of India have re-leased in advance the Central Share of first quarterly instalment of 1998-99 of CRF, of Rs, 10.19 core to Orissa and Rs. 10.67 crore to West Bengal to augment their resources for extending relief to the affected persons.

As I mentioned earlier, the primary responsibility for providing relief to the people affected by natural calamities is that of the State Governments concerned. The Government of India supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing additional resources in accordance with the recommendations of the Finance Commissions appointed from time to time. Sir, this arrangement is as per the Tenth Finance Commission's recommendations.

During 1997-98, the States of Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu *St* Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have reported landslides, lightning, floods, cyclones, hailstorms, droughts, earth quakes and pest attacks, and the damage caused by these.

Keeping in view the long term perspective, the State Governments are required to/have inbuilt mitigation and preventive measures in thier Plan schemes. At Govt, of India level, different Minstries/Depart-roents are implementing various programmes/schemes for long term mitigation and prevention of natural disasters, These include Drought Prone Areas Programmes, Desert Developemnt Programme, Technology Mission on drinking Water by the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment, National Watershed Development programme for Rainted Areas, Soil Conservation in the Catch-

ments of River Valley Projects and Catchments of Flood Prone Rivers by the Ministry of Agriculture, Flood Control Scheme by the Ministry of Water Resources.

A National Fund for Calamity Relief (NFCR) this is apart from the CRF has been constituted from 1995-96, based on the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission, for providing the assistance to the States in the wake of calamities of rare severity. An amount of Rs. 700.00 crore has been allocated in the Corpus of NFCR for the period 1995-2000. Additional amount of Rs. 120.00 crore has been allocated during the year 1997-98 in the NFCR. This Fund is managed by a National Calamity Relief Committee (NCRC), a Sub-Committe of the National Development Council headed by Agriculture Minister and consisting of Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission, two Union Ministers and five Chief Ministers as members, to be nominated by the Prime Minister annually on rotation basis. NCRC, based on the report of the Central Team and recommendations of Inter Minsterial Group thereon, decide whether calamity can be treated as a calamity of rare severity and approves the quantum of assistance from NFCR.

I can assure the Members of the House that no effort will be spared to assist the people of the affected areas in this time of suffering on account of this natural calamity, at least, for want of resources.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE (West Bengal): Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for permitting me to seek some clarifications from the hon. Minister who visited the >spot on the 25th itself.

The first clarification I would like to seek from him as that, in the text of his statment, he has referred to the visit of a high-level delegation headed by the Minister of Steel and Mines. I would like to know whether the observations made by that group are also included in the statemnt which the hon. Minister has presented before us, as it has some relevance.

Hon. Members would recall that a decision to send another parliamentary delegation Was practically taken by the Prime Minister after he listened to the observations made by the Members of this House as well as the other House. What are their findings? I would like to know whether these have also been included in this statement. After all, the Government is one. The Government must have an integrated approach to this problem.

Sir, I had an opportunity of visiting this area; both the West Bengal part and the Orissa part. I visited this are a last Saturday accompanied by two Members of this House, belonging to our party, (Shri Vayalar Ravi and Shri Rajubhai Parmar. We toured the area extensively. Naturally, there would be complaints. I am not going into that aspect.

The limited point on which I want to seek information and clarification is in regard to the permanent rehabilitation programme for the persons affected by this tornado. It is true that tornado is not known to that area. We have observed, and the hon. Minister has also observed, that the number of persons affected are a little less in Orissa and a little more in West Bengal, but they have been practically ruined in every sense of the term. Their houses have been destroyed. Trees have been destroyed. We saw, and pictures have also appeared in newspapers also, that fishes from tanks were lifted high and some of the fishes were placed at 15, 16 or 20 feet above on tree branches. A woman was blown up to the ' top of a tree. She fell from there, but her saree was stuck to the branch of the tree.

Temporary relief measures like providing cooked food, providing temporary shelter, providing temporary water connections etc. will have to be taken care of. The State Government are taking care of these things. But I do not know wheteher he has received complaints but we have received complaints that volun-I tary organisation which rushed with relief material were initially not encouraged to

carry out their operations. They were directed to submit their relief materials to the local authorities. I do not know whether it is a fact or not, but we have received some complaints like that. Later on, subsequently, the situtation was changed. The authorities should not discourage voluntary organisations because when a natural calamity occurs, out of compassion people rush to the place with relief materials. They do whatever little bit they can do in a situation like this. It should be encouraged: it should not be discouraged.

But the main, important point is: what permanent rehabilitation programme are the State Government going to have? In his statement, the hon. Minister has mentioned that on the 25th he did not get any comprehensive package from the State Government of West Bengal. Today is 1st of April. He is making the statement today. Has he by this time received a comprehensive package, giving in detail the information, the quantum of damage, the affected areas, the number of affected persons and what type of support it is seeking from the Central Government?

So far as the Calamity Relief Fund is concerned that is a permanent institution set up as per the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission. The share ratio of the State Government and the Central Government is 30:70. I am glad that some money has been released in advance for the current financial year to help the State Governments.

To have assistance from the National Calamity Relief Fund, the normal practice is to send a Central Team, of course, on the suggestion and request of the State Government. When the Central Team goes there, studies the situation, comes back and makes its recommendations, the Committee which is set up to manage the National Calamity Relief Fund, provides assistance to the State Government concerned for specific programme. Has any such request been received from the State Governments of Orissa and West Bengal to send a Central Team to study the problems and to give its recommendations so that the Committee to manage the National Relief Fund can take into account those issues?

Thirdly, some suggestions have been made by the local traders who have been affected. Small entrepreneurs who were having some sort of small business, have been affected. They have said that they can rehabilitate themselves provided they can get some assistance, credit from banking institutions at a concessional rate of interest.

Sometimes it also helps us. I would like to know whether the services of organisations like HUDCO are also being sought to provide house to those whose houses have been completely destroyed in the affected areas. In short, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether by this time he has received concrete proposals from the State Governments. If so, what type of assistance are they seeking. Dr. Manmohan Singh and myself were also in charge of the Planning Commission. We, from the Planning Commission, used to give advance plan assistance to the State Governments to help them utilise that money for the permanent rehabilitation programme, for construction of roads or, for providing electricity, so that things become normal soon. I would like to know whether any such suggestion has also come from the State Government and if the Government of India is going to consider that.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Kerala): Sir, I am in agreement with the hon. Minister regarding the relief activities in both the areas. Sir, we visited that area on 28th of March. I do not want to give details. What we found, Shri Pranab Mukherjee has already mentioned. But, what I would like to say is that the relief operations must be on a war footing. Even a few days after the calamity, we found nothing had changed there. Debris were still there. The whole thing was so bad that it was difficult to walk even. People were living in places where there is no shleter at all. I do not know what

releaf measures have been undertaken by the State Government. You have rightly said that it is very difficult to get information from the Officers. No senior officer was available there. Only one junior Block Development Officer was there. We want to the other side in Orissa. Revenue officers were there and some activity was also going on there. That is the difference we saw. I do not know why the West Bengal Government had not taken steps; but what I found was that Panchayats were active there. In a natural calamity situation, I think the Government machinery must move faster than the Pachayats. What I am saying is that we could not find even a single officer from the Revenue Department. I am not charging them, but my only request to the West Bengal Government through you is that they should take relief operations on a war footing, instead of just entrusting everything to the Panchayats. Of course, it is a decentralised democratic system. I do agree, but things were not moving there. This is my observation.

There was also a complaint that there was no free ration distribution. Of course, common kitchen and serving of cooked food here and there was there and people were standing there in queues. It had become a centre of attraction. There was a lot of dust, which added to the pollution. In some areas bread had been distributed. What I suggest is that the Government of India must prevail upon the State Government to undertake free rationing. Secondly, we had been told that only one saree and one dhoti each had been distributed. Lot of things had been sent there. I do not know where they have gone. I do not want to make any allegations, but why only one saree and one dhoti? I suggest to may friends from West Bengal to prevail upon the Government there to make it a major relief operation and order immediate construction of houses. Give them some money for the losses they have incurred.

In paragrah 5 of the statement, it is mentioned that on the 25th, the position was the same. I am only suggesting that the relief operations, especially in the Dantan and Egra block areas of Midna-pore district, should be taken up seriously with the revenue officials and the Government officials involved more to avoid any kind of corruption or allegation or diversion of money. Shri Pranab Mukherjee rightly said that voluntary organisation have not been allowed to function there. Only two of them are there. One is the Ramakrishna Mission. They are doing a very good job. I have to compliment them. Also, the Bharat Sevashram Sangh is doing a good job. We appreciate both of them. If there is any other voluntary organisation.... *(Interruptions).* It should not be the political wing of any political party. It should be a non-political organisation. I am mentioning this because it shall not give room for any political advantage to anybody. It is a humane matter. It is a question of humanity, helping the suffering people. When we have been there, in the Arcah village of Midnapore district, they had made serious complaints to us. Nobody looks after them because they are Congress men. We know that. Even when we were there, nobody was looking after them, especially ladies.

"Therefore, Mr. Chairman, through you, I am making a request to the hon. Minister. When you discuss this matter with the State Government and the hon. Members of Parliament from that State, please prevail upon them to have very effective efforts by the State Government involving the State Government officers for more in an equitable and just way. We shall not give any room for any complaint of any discrimination. And please do not leave everything to the local panchayat people. There are some people who are guided more by petty politics than the seriousness of the natural calamity.

With these words, I thank you, Mr, Chairman, for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES (Goa): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Midnapore district, I am told, is a cyclone-prone area. This particular area where the cyclone has taken place is away from the coastal area. It is mentioned in the statement of the hon. Minsiter in paragraph 3 that the Indian Meteorological Department had the news with it on 23rd itself and passed on the information to only the All India Radio, Doordarshan and the State Government machinery. Has the Central Government any machinery in those areas? What is the point in this institution sitting in Delhi and just giving directions? Has the Meterological Department any machinery in the cyclone and flood prone areas to caution the people with the help of the State administration? On the 25th of this month, the hon. Prime Minister came to this House and mentioned that he read about the matter in the Press that morning. But the Minister says in paragraph 4 of the statement that the Prime Minister was informed on the 24th evening itself because the cyclone took place in the forenoon. I do not know what the intention of the Prime Minister was. Was his saying that he read it in the Press to mislead the House or to get more information? *(Interruptions).*

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: He also said that he received information from other agencies *(Interruptions).*

SHRI SOM PAL: I will explain it. *(Interruptions).*

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATURVEDI: Why is he trying to misrepresent things? This is a tragedy... *(Interruptions).*

SHRI JOHN F. FERNANDES: I am not on that point. It is a human tragedy, what I am saying is, the Prime Minister did mention in the House that he read it in the Press on the 25th. But the hon. Minister says that he was given ! the information already.

Now, in this area, has the army been ' called out? It is a great tragedy and there is every likelihood of an epidemic breaking out there. There are no facilities. The infrastructure is very poor there. I do not think there enough number of hospitals or enough drinking water or medical relief teams. Are any medical relief teams being sent there? I am told—I gather from the delegation of my party—this is not yet being organised there. Medical relief camps have to be organised. If the Central Government can intervene in this matter and see that drinking water is provided. Relief camps are provided and an All-Party Committee is appointed. Now I am told that the work is done through the Panchayat agencies. So, it belongs to a certain political party. I am not for political mileage in this matter. But help can be taken from all other social groups in that area. You cannot bifurcate certain areas, certain sections of the society because they have a different political allegiance. I would like to know whether any steps are being taken to see that an All-Party Committee is formed to see that the relief and rehabilitation work in that area is done. I do not know whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has visited this area; whether the state funds are flowing, whether the Central assistance has gone there immediately, especially from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund. Most of the points are being taken up by my colleagues. So, I don't think I have much to say on this matter. Thank you.

SHRI SANATAN BISI (Orissa): Sir, on 26th March, 1998, when the Minister of Steel and Mines, Shri Naveen Patnaik, had gone to Orissa, on that day, while we were touring certain villages, we inspected some of the camps. At that point of time, we suggested that a temporary shelter should be costructed in which all the things could be stored. They were noting down the details of the relief and rehabilitation material on loose paper sheets and not in the books of accounts of the Government. All these entries were made on loose paper sheets. At that point of time, I inquired from them as to why the Tehsildar was not there, why the

BDC was not there or any responsible officer is not there from whom we could know how the relief and rehabilitation programme was being carried out. We wanted to know whether the things provided to the victims were reching them or not. At that time, the Collector came. I put a question to the Collector with regard to the maintenance of accounts, the stock register and other things. The Collector informed me that everything would be done by them. At that point of time, the BDO was at the block office. He assured me that he would call him and do the needful. I would like to suggest that so far as the relief measures are concerned, they should be properly monitored. A proper record of the accounts and stock should be maintained, and as Mr. Fernandes has stated, there should be an All-Party Committee for the purpose of making an on the spot inspection to find out whether the affected people are getting the relief material or not. So far as as other things are concerned, several times I have mentioned in this House that the State Government has not been getting funds under the Calamity Relief Fund. I have visited several places and have spoken to various people. Time and again, the State Government has been saying that they are not getting those funds which have been sent by the Central Government. I would like to have a clear and a categorical reply from the hon. Minister as to when the amount was released to the State Government of Orissa. Today, I have read in the newspapers that till now, the money has not been given to Orissa. Secondly, the relief work is being hampered because of the fact that several people are going to those places to have a glimpse of the tragedy. I request that there should be an effective police patrolling in that area. Since no permanent structure can be constructed right away, some temporary shelter should be constructed where the affected people can live for the present. The school building where the affected pepole were kept had collapsed. So, a provision of temporary shelter should be made immediately. So far as the poverty alleviation programme are concerned, they should be implemented as quickly as possible. There are certain poverty alleviation programmes—the Indira Awas Yojana, the Prime Minister's Rojgar Yojana and so on. The services of the educated unemployed youth could be utilised under these programmes for carrying out the relief and rehabilitation programme in an effective manner. Lastly, the entire operation should be monitored in a proper way and the Central team should visit the affected area from time to time.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : महोदय, जब यह काल वैशाखी या तूफान आता हैं तो काफी धुंधलाहट छा जाती हैं । उसके बाद वह तूफान कट जाने से, बादल भी हट जाने से कुछ रोशनी पहुंच जाती हैं लेकिन पता नहीं जब सांसद् यहां से उधर चले जाते हैं, मंत्री बन जाते हैं उनका अंधेरा जो सामने छाता हैं कुछ दिन के लिए वह बराबर रह जाता हैं जब तक कि वहां से वे हटते हैं । महोदय, सोमपाल जी बड़े, अच्छे सांसद थे और जब ऐसे स्टेटमेंट कोई मंत्री लेकर आते थे तो वे उस के ऊपर बिना तूफान के काफी बरस पड़ते थे और वही मंत्री बनने के बाद उस तरह का स्टेटमेंट ले आए हैं । खैर, मैं, अगर स्टेटमेंट के अनुसार सवाल करूं तो एक तरफ तो वह कहा जा रहा हैं कि यह नेशनल कैलामिटी हैं, प्राकृतिक आपदा हैं जिसे लेकर राजनीति नहीं करना चाहिए । आज के दौर में आप की यह जो अपीज हैं वह बड़ी अच्छी हैं और दूसरी तरफ स्टेटमेंट की हरेक लाइन यह कह रही हैं कि आप का मकसद क्या हैं ? नेशनल कैलामिटी होने से एक तो फायदा यह होता हैं कि बहुत से मंत्री अफसर राजनेता तो गांव नहीं जाते चुनाव के अलावा, उन्हें भी गांव जाना पड़ता हैं और तब महसूस होता हैं कि कितनी धूल हैं, कितनी गंदगी हैं, जो पेड़ गिर गया था, वह गिरा हुआ हैं और उसे कोई हटाने वाला नहीं हैं । तो जो माइंड-सेट होता, वह दिल्ली शहर में रहने वाला जो माइंड सेट हैं **...(व्यवधान)...**

†شری محمد سلیم" پشچمی بنگال" : مہودے- جب یہ کال-بیساکھی یا طوفان آتا ہے تو کافی دھندلا ہٹ چھا جاتی ہے-اسکے بعد رہ طوفان کٹ جانے

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script

سے- بادل بھی ہٹ جانے سے کچھ روشنی پہنچ جاتی ہے لیکن پتہ نہیں جب سانسد یہاں سے ادھر چلے جاتے ہیں- منتری بن جاتے ہیں انکا یہ اندھیرا جو سامنے چھا تا ہے کچھ دن کئے لئے وہ برابر رہ جاتا ہے جب تک کہ وہ وہاں سے ہٹتے ہیں- مہودے- سوم پال جی بڑے اچھے سانسد تھے- جب ایسے اسٹیٹ منٹ کوئی منتری لے کر آتے تھے تو وہ اسکے اوپر بنا طوفان کئے کافی برس پڑتے تھے اور وہی منتری بننے کئے بعد اس طرح کا اسٹیٹمنٹ لے آئے ہیں خیر میں اگر اسٹیٹمنٹ کئے انوسار سوال کروں تو ایک طرف تو یہ کہا جا رہا ہے کہ یہ نیشنل کلامیٹی ہے- پراکرتیک آپدا ہے جسے لیکر راجنیتی نہیں کرنا چاہئے آج کئے دورمیں آپکی یہ جو اپیل ہے وہ بڑی اچھی ہے اور دوسری طرف اسٹیٹمنٹ کی ہر ایک لائن یہ کہہ رہی ہے کہ آپکا مقصد کیا ہے- "نیشنل کلامیٹی" ہونے سے ایک تو فائدہ یہ ہوتا ہےکہ بہت سے منتری افسر- راج نیتا جو گاؤں نہیں جاتے چناؤ کئے علاوہ انھیں بھی گاؤں جانا پڑتا ہے اور تب محسوس ہوتا ہے کہ کتنی دھول ہے-کتنی گندگی ہے- جو پیٹر گر گیا تھا وہ گرا ہوا ہے اور اسے کوئی ہٹانے والا نہیں ہے- تو جو مائنڈ سیٹ ہوتا ہے وہ دلی شہر میں رہنے والا جو مائنڈسیٹ ہے ..."مداخلت"...

SHRI SOM PAL: You have to seek clarifications, not to recite poetry. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: (West Bengal): I seek your protection, Sir. ...*(interruptions)*...*Sir,* it is not a custom. I am taking serious objection. ...*(interruptions)*...*!* am taking a serious exception' to the intervention. *(intrruptions).'..The* Minister is interrupting while the Member is seeking clarifications. ...*(interruptions)*...*It* is a Minister who is interrupting. You have to pull him up. ...*(interruptions)*...Sir, you have to pull him up. ...*(interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anyway, that is all right. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : (**पश्चिमी बंगाल**) इनकी समस्या क्या हैं ? **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: The Minister must maintain the standard or the decorum of the House. The Minister must maintain the decorum of the House. He should not be allowed to intervene. ..*(interruptions)*...

SHRI SOM PAL: I don't require the hon. Member to tell me about maintaining the decorum of the House. Sir, he should copfme himself to seeking clarifications.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : मैं ने ऐसा क्या कहा मंत्री जी को बुरा लगा। **...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, to Minister behaving., .*(interruptions)*....

SHRI SOM PAL: with all due humility, not at all, sir. Not at all. ...*(interruptions)*...

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I want a ruling. I am on a point of order. ... *(interruptions)*...*1* am on a point of order. Sir, I want a ruling on whether a

Minister can interrupt a Member while he is seeking clarifications. I want a ruling before he interrupts. ...*(interruptions)*...whatever he may say. ... *(interruptions)*...

SHRI SOM PAL: But, sir, I have a right to say that he has to seek a clarification, and not to recite poetry.

(interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I say something? Everybody has spoken already. I am saying that no other Member should interfere when a Member is saying something at that time. He can say anything later on. ...*(interruptions)*...*He* is a Member.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: He is a Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It doesn't matter as long as he is a part of the House. So, I would request you to make pointed questions so that you can get pointed answers.

SHRI MD. SALIM: Okay, Sir.

श्री सभापति : यह कोई बात नहीं, यह मोहब्बत की बात हैं पुरानी ।

सदन के नेता (श्री सिकन्दर बख्त) – सदर साहब, मैं बहुत मोदबाना कहना चाहता हूं, सलीम साहब बहुत दिलचस्प साथियों में से हैं और एतराज करने का उन को हक हैं, लेकिन एतराज की भी कोई ढंग होता हैं, कहीं तक तो कोई हद होती हैं या नहीं ? किस किस्म की बात हैं, कहां जा रहे हैं ? इन्होंने तो माफूलियत से कहा कि वह पोइट्री कर रहे हैं । पोइट्री कीजिए, पर सवाल करें । कोई कमी हैं । कहां-से-कहां की बात कहदी । वह सलीम साहब में मुंह से अच्छी नहीं लगती और उस पर हमारे दोस्त एतराज करने खड़े हो जाते हैं । कोई तरीका हैं । हद हो गयी ।

†**نیتا سدن "شری سکندر بخت":** صدر صاحب- میں بہت مئو دبانہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں- سلیم صاحب بہت دلچسپ ساتھیوں میں سے ہیں اور اعتراض کرنے کا انکو حق ہےلیکن اعتراض کا بھی کوئی ڈھنگ ہوتا ہے- کہیں تک تو کوئی حد ہوتی ہے یا نہیں- کس قسم کی بات ہے- کہاں جارہے ہیں- انھوں نے تو معقولیت سے کہا کہ وہ پوئٹری کر رہے ہیں- پوئٹری کیجئے پر سوال کریں- کوئی کمی ہے- کہاں سے کہاں کی بات کہہ دی وہ سلیم صاحب کے منھ سے اچھی لگتی ہے اور اسپر ہمارے دوست اعتراض کرنے کھڑے ہو جاتے ہیں- کوئی طریقہ ہے حد ہو گئی-

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Salim, please, now don't reply. Please ask questions only.

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : यह तो मेरे लिए कॉम्प्लीमेंट की बात हैं, अगर सिकन्दर बख्त साहब कहे कि मैं शायरी कर रहा हूं वरना मुझे शायरी आती नहीं ।

†**شری محمد سلیم :** یہ میرے لئے کمپلیمنٹ کی بات ہے- اگر سکندر بخت صاحب نہیں کہیں کہ میں شاعری کر رہا ہوں- ورنہ مجھے شاعری آتی نہیں-

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल कीजिए ।

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : सर, मेरा पहला सवाल यह हैं कि इन्होंने बताया कि 24 तारीख को यह अफसोसनाक हादसा हुआ जिस में काफी नुकसान उठाना पड़ा । मैं सराहता हूं और मैं ने उस रोज भी कहा था जब काफी चीख-चिल्लाहट हो रह थी । सरकार ने तुरंत एक मंत्री और उस के साथ कई लोगों को वहां भेजने का प्रबंध किया । लेकिन इस में धुंधलाहट में ने पहले इसलिए कहा कि यहां पर ऐसा सवाल आया कि उस रोज जब सरकारी पक्ष की आरसे कहा गया था तो यह कहा गया था कि निर्णय 25 तारीख की सुबह लिया गया और

†[]Transliteration in Arabic Script

मैट्रोल जिकल डिपार्टमेंट को तूफान कब आए, आपदा कब हो खासकर काल वैशाखी या टॉर्नेडो, इस के लिए दिक्कत हो सकती हैं, लेकिन सरकार का फैसला किस वक्त हुआ, यह सरकार का एक-एक मंत्री एक-एक समय कहेंगे...

अगर सरकार का एक मंत्री एक एक समय में अलग बात कहेगा सदन में, तो यह बर्दाश्त के बाहर होगा । ....(**व्यवधान**).... मैं प्राइम मिनिस्टर को नहीं ले आना चाहूंगा इसमें क्योंकि यह छोटा सा मामला हैं । सवाल यह पैदा होता हैं कि सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की ? यह मंत्री जी यहां कहते हैं, मैं स्टेटमेंट के पैरा-चार से कोट कर रहा हूं —"Hon. Members of Parliament from Midnapore and Bala-sore constituencies were requested to accompany me."

अब, महोदय यहां पर दो किस्म के बयान सरकार के आए हैं । एक तो पिछले दिनों सरकार की तरफ से यह कहा गया हैं कि प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कृषिमंत्री को यह कहा कि आप जाइए 25 तारीख की सुबह, उसके बाद वहां के दो सांसद उनके साथ गए थे और इंद्रजीत गुप्त जी, सांसद से प्रधानमंत्री जी के जिरए संपर्क किया गया था, लेकिन उनके बारे में कहा गया कि वह उस समय नहीं जा सकते थे । यह बात सब जगह छपवाई गई । सवाल नंबर एक मेरा यह हैं, कृषिमंत्री जी को किस वक्त कहा गया जाने के लिए ? 24 तारीख की रात को या 25 तारीख की सुबह को ? सवाल नंबर दो, इंद्रजीत गुप्त जी से किस वक्त कहा गया, किस वक्त जाने के लिए कहा गया, किस वक्त फ्लाइट जाने वाली थी, यह मिटिरियोजिकल डिपार्टमेंट का मामला नहीं हैं, सरकार के फैसले का कामला हैं ।

महोदय, आज भी सरकार इस स्टेटमेंट में यह कह रही हैं, पैरा नंबर- सात आप देखिए, इसमें उड़ीसा सरकार का हवाला देकर के बताया गया हैं कि इतना इतना नुकसान हुआ हैं, मैं समझता था कि पैरा नंबर —सात के बाद पैरा नंबर —सात (ए) आएगा, जिसमें बंगाल सरकार का हवाला देकर यह कहा जाएगा कि वहां इतना इतना नुकसान हुआ हैं, लेकिन ऐसा कोई पैरा यहां नहीं हैं । मंत्री महोदय, यह बताएं कि आज तक, एक अप्रैल तक, जब यह स्टेटमेंट यहां दिया जा रहा हैं, क्या बंगाल सरकार द्वारा कोई हवाला नहीं भेजा अगर आज अभी एक अप्रैल को शाम छह बजे तक आपको बंगाल सरकार का कोई हवाला मिला हैं तो वह इस स्टेटमेंट में क्यों नहीं हैं ? मैं मानता हूं, पैरा एक, दो में आपने दिया हैं उड़ीसा और बंगाल के बारे में, कि इतना नुकसान हुआ हैं । तारीख 26 को बंगाल की सरकार ने आपके यहां ज्वायंट सेक्रेटरी आफ डिपार्टमेंट आफ एग्रीकल्चर एंड कोआपरेशन को मैसेज भेज दी हैं, डिटेल इंफोरमेशन दी हैं कि कितनी वहां पर जरूरत हैं, कितना नुकसान हुआ हैं, कैसे हुआ । आपने उसे इस आकंड़े में आज तक भी शामिल नहीं किया हैं । सवाल यह उठता हैं कि ऐसा क्यों हैं ?

महोदय, यहां एन0 सी0 आर0 सी0 के बारे में आप कह रहे हैं । यह नेशनल केलेमिटि रिलीफ कमेटी की अपनी गाइडलाइन्स हैं और उन गाइडलान्स के तहत आपने यह माना हैं कि दो हजार साल तक यह चलने वाली हैं, चाहे सरकार आए या सरकार जाए, मंत्री आएं या मंत्री जाएं, यह गाइडलाइन हम तैयान करते हैं । अगर कोई आपद होती हैं तो नेशनल केलेमिडि रिलीफ फंड के बारे में और उसके असेसमेंट के बारे में सरकार को क्या करना चाहिए, इसमें प्लानिंग कमीशन के डिप्टी चेयरमेन से लेकर के, कृषि मंत्री से लेकर करके और मुख्यमंत्रियों को लेकर के यह कमेटी हैं । क्या आपने इस गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक यह कदम उठाए थे 25 तारीख को और 24 तारीख को ? अगर उठाए थे तो कैसी कमेटी होनी चाहिए थी असेसमेंट करने के लिए, वह बनी ? वहां जो नुकसान हुआ तूफान से, जो वहां इलेक्ट्रिसिटी इंस्टालेशन्स का स्टेट इलेक्ट्रिसिटी बोर्ड का, कृषि जो वहां की हैं, मछली, फिशरीज उसका, अदर फैसलिटीज जैसे रोड वगैरह का, यह तमाम असेसमेंट एन0 सी0 आर0 सी0 की गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक हुआ ? यह जो असेसमेंट आपके हैं कि इतना नुकसान हुआ, क्या इस गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक किया गया या नहीं किया गया ?

महोदय, दूसरी बात, आप यह कह रहे हैं कि एन0 सी0 आर0 सी0 से हमने 1997-98 के रिलीज कर दिए थे, उस रुपए को शामिल करके यहां दिखाया हैं । आपने अपने बयान में आज भी, उस वक्त अखबार में भी और टेलीविज़न में भी कहां कि हमने एडवांस दे दिए, 1998-99 का जो क्वार्टर हैं । उड़ीसा के जो हमारे साथी हैं, वह भी कह रहे थे कि अभी तक वह नहीं मिले हैं । हम आपसे यह पूछना चाहते हैं, टेलीविजन में कही बात दूसरी बात हैं, मगर यहां सदन में आपको यहां स्पष्ट रूप से समय और तारीख का उल्लेख करना चाहिए कि हमने इस तारीख को यह एडवान्स दे दिए हैं ? एक तारीख को भी अगर नहीं मिलता तो इसे एडवान्स नहीं कहते । एन0 सी0 आर0 सी0 की गाइडलाइन्स के मुताबिक आपका जो फर्स्ट अप्रैल को ड्यू होता हैं.... अगर एक अप्रैल से

पहले आपने दिया हैं तो उसे एडवांस कहते हैं, अगर एक अप्रैल से बाद में पहुंचता हैं तो उसे एडवांस नहीं कहते, वह नेचुरल डयू हो जाता हैं। 1998-99 का । तो आपको तारीख और महीने का उल्लेख करना चाहिए था, जिस दिन आपने भेजा।

मेरा एक और सवाल यह हैं कि प्रधान मंत्री सहायता कोष से आपने 50 लाख रुपए भेजे, लेकिन आप जो प्रतिनिधि भेजेगे, संघीय ढांचे को आप मजबूत करेंगे, फेडरल स्ट्रकर को आप मजबूत करेंगे, स्टेट गवन्रमेंट के रेज़िडेंट कमिशनर यहां होते हैं दिल्ली में, हर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के, आपने अगर 24 तारीख की रात को या 25 तारीख की रात को यह फैसला लिया तो 25 तारीख की सुबह तक रेज़िडेंट कमिशनर, जो इसी काम के लिए रखा जाता हैं, से आपने सम्पर्क स्थापित किया था कि आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट से यह कहो ? क्योंकि यह मामला सिर्फ तूफान का या आपदा का नहीं हैं, हमारे देश की राजनीति में जो आपदा आ पहुंची हैं, उस दृष्टिकोण से यह एक बड़ी खतरनाक चीज़ हैं, बेनोवेलेंट डिक्टेटरशिप। आप रुपया दिखाकर के, आप जिले में पहुंच जांएगे, लेकिन इस देश का संघीय ढांचा इस तरह का नहीं हैं, संविधान यह इज़ाज़त नहीं देता। राज्य सरकार हैं, उसके बाद जिले के अधिकारी हैं और यहां एक रूल आफ लॉ इस्टेब्लिश हैं। खास तौर से आप जब बंगाल से ट्रीट करेंगे तो इसे ध्यान में रखेंगे कि जो कांस्टीटयूशन प्रोविज़न्स हैं, उनके तहत आपको मूव करना हैं। आप संघ के राज्य मंत्री हो सकते हैं, लेकिन वहां भी एक निर्वाचित सरकार हैं, वहां जिला परिषद हैं, लेकिन अफसोस इस बात का हैं, मैं वायालार रवि जी को काउंटर नहीं करूंगा, लेकिन हम रोज़ यहां आकर कहते हैं सरकारी अफसरों के ऊपर, ब्यूरोक्रेसी पर कितना बोला जाता हैं यहां पर और फिर जब ऐसी आपदा आ जाती हैं तो वहां जो इलेक्टिड रिप्रजेंटेटिव्स हैं बिकाज़ दे आर एकांउटेबल, हर पांच सात बाद उनको फिर चुना जाना होता हैं, उन पर एकाउंटेब्लिटी होती हैं, तो यह वहां पर स्थापित व्यवस्था हैं, ऐसी कोई भी स्थिति अगर आती हैं, 78 के बाद से लेकर आज तक, तो जो पंचायती व्यवस्था हैं, वह जो गांव में रहते हैं, उनको मैदान में उतरना पड़ता हैं और पूरे देश में हम यह पंचायती राज कायम करने जा रहे हैं, तो उसको अंडरलाइन नहीं करना चाहिए। जो एक सरकारी अफसर हैं, उस पर जिम्मेदारी होनी चाहिए, उसके लिए ट्रेनिंग हैं, प्रोफेशनलिज्म हैं, लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ जो पंचायत के इलेक्टिड रिप्रज़ेंटेटिव्स हैं, उनको इन्वाल्व करना हमारा फर्ज़ बनता हैं। यह हमारी घोषित नीति हैं। इसमें अगर आपको ऐतराज़ हैं, आप ऐतराज़ कर सकते हैं।

आपने यह कहा कि हमने गांव में जाकर देखा कि रिलीफ शुरू ही नहीं हुई, जबकि मेरे पास अंदाज यह हैं कि जिस रोज़, आप अगर यहां 24 की रात को भी फैसला ले रहे थे तो 24 की रात को उस जिले के जो मंत्री थे वे वहां पहुंचे और जिस-जिस गांव में यह आपदा हुई, वहां कंट्रोल रूम खोला गया रूम, एक-एक अफसर को बिठाया गया, वायरलैस सिस्टम इंस्टाल किया गया ताकि कम्युनिकेशन हो।

सभापति महोदय, हमारे देश में यह लेकर चलना पड़ता है तूफान, बाढ़ और इस तरह से एक सूची बनाई हुई हैं, लिस्ट बनाई हुई हैं एन0 सी0 आर0 सी0 ने, जिस पर जैसा दिया जाता हैं उसमें आपने पेस्ट अटैक को भी नेशनल केलामिटी मे लगा दिया हैं। यह एन0 सी0 आर0 सी0 की गाइडलांइस के तहत पिछली सरकार ने किया हैं, लेकिन इस पेस्ट अटैक पर अभी तक आपने कौन से राज्य में सहायता दी हैं ? आप उस राज्य सरकार का नाम शामिल करने के बाद इस राज्य सरकार को सहायता दी है ? तो ऐसी केलामिटीज़ हमारे यहां होती रहती हैं और हम शुरू से यह कहते आए हैं कि इसमें राजनीति से ऊपर उठकर प्रोफेशनल एप्रोच होनी चाहिए, एक ऐसी टीम बननी चाहिए जो प्रोफेशनली मैनेजड हो। अगर प्रोटेक्शन के लिए स्पेशल कमांडो हैं, अगर एस0 पी0 जी0 हैं वी0 वी0 आई0 पी0 की प्रोटेक्शन के लिए तो जहां बाढ़, तूफान या ऐसा कुछ हो जाए तो हमारे यहां भी, जैसे बहुत से पश्चिमी देशों में हैं, एक प्रोफशनल मैंनेजमेंट कोर ग्रुप होना चाहिए, वैल डैस्टिड होना चाहिए, जो ऐसी स्थिति में अपने दिमाग हैं को संतुलित रखकर संयम के साथ रेस्कयू, रिलीफ आपरेशन पर उतर जाए। आप यहां से एक मंत्री या दस मैम्बर आफ पार्लियामेंट को भी अगर भेजते हैं तो वह फायदा नहीं होगा लेकिन अगर हमारे यहां ऐसी फोर्स रहे –इलाइट फोर्स, ट्रेंड फोर्स और डेलिकेटिड, कमिटिड और प्रोफेशनली उसकी बैक रहे और उससे आप कहीं भी रश करते हैं, चाहे वह अमरनाथ में हो जाए, जैसा हुआ था तो उससे ज्यादा लाभ हो सकता हैं। यह बंदोबस्त स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के हाथ में छोड़ गवर्नमेंट को इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए।

सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को इसके बारे में विचार करना चाहिए ताकि वह फोर्स नीयरेस्ट प्वाइंट से तुरंत वहां जा सके। मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ऐसी टीम बनाना चाहते हैं ताकि इसका कोई परमानेंट अरेंजमेंट हो सके। महोदय, हमारे जो कोस्टल ऐरियाज़

हैं, साईक्लोन और फ्लड प्रोन ऐरियाज हैं, ईस्ट कोस्ट से लेकर साऊथ कोस्ट तक, वहां परमानेंट अरेंजमेंट होना चाहिए इस समस्या का ....(**व्यवधान**) कुछ कंक्रीट स्ट्रकर वहां बनाना चाहिए।

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : इतना लंबा व्याख्यान प्वाइंटेड प्रश्न का नमूना हैं। यह तो लगातार व्याख्यान हो रहा हैं ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : आपको कुद पॉज़िटिव बात भी सुननी चाहिए।

श्री सोमपाल : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक छोटा सा निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूं अगर आप इज़ाज़त दें तो। महोदय, जब भी इस प्रकार के वक्तव्यों पर स्पष्टीकरण मांगे जाते हैं तो उनकी समय सीमा प्रायः सदस्यों ने कि जहां प्वाइंटेड और स्पैसिफिक इन्फारमेशन मांगी जानी चाहिए, वहीं सदस्यों की प्रवृति भाषण करने को हो चली हैं। मैं एक आदमी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं ...(**व्यवधान**)

श्री जीवन राय (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : ये मंत्री जी कितने लंबे क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगते थे, उसके रिकॉर्ड्स भी आप देख सकते हैं राज्यसभा की डिबेट्स से।

श्री सोमपाल : जो भी सूचना माननीय सदस्यों ने मांगी हैं, वह मैं दूंगा पर मैं सिर्फ इतना कह रहा हूं कि अगर विवरणों में जाने से बचा जा सकता हैं तो बचा जाना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : सजीम साहब, खम्त हो गया आपका क्लैरिफिकेशन ?

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : महोदय, मैं पूछ रहा हूं। महोदय, यह राज्य सभा हैं, काऊंसिल आफ स्टेटस हैं हाऊस ऑफ ऐल्डर्स हैं, elderly people are here.

इन आपदाओं को आपको समझना चाहिए। आपके सफेद बालों का लिहाज करके मैं बोल रहा हूं कि कम से कम आप कुछ परमानेंट प्रबंध कीजिए। ये रिलीफ कब तक चलता रहेगा ? महोदय, जब मैं व्यक्तिगत रूप से रिस्क्यू आपरेशंस से जुड़ता हूं तो यह देखता हूं कि हमारे गांवो में जहां फ्लड प्रोन और साईक्लोन प्रोन ऐरियाज़ हैं, वहां कंक्रीट बिल्डिंग स्ट्रकर न होने के कारण अगर मौसम विभाग कुछ सूचना दे भी देता हैं कि तूफान आने वाला हैं, रेडियो और टेलीविजन पर उन्होंने बोल दिया कि आज तूफान आने वाला हैं लेकिन वे लोग कहां जाएंगे ? उनको कहां रखा जाएगा ? इसके लिए आप कुछ प्लानिंग करें कि जो डेंजरस ऐरियाज़ हैं वहां ऐसे स्ट्रकर्स बनाए जाएं, स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स उनका रख-रखाव करें और इसके इसके लिए अलग से एक फोर्स की व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आप ऐसी फोर्स बनाएंगे जिसे आप जरूरत पड़ने पर नीयरेस्ट प्वाइंड से तुरंत आपदाग्रस्त इलाके में भेज सकें। और कुछ नहीं तो कलकत्ता, दिल्ली, बंबई, मद्रास में ऐसी फोर्स आप रख सकते हैं और एक-दो घंटे के भीतर उसे भेज सकते हैं।

महोदय, अब सवाल यह आता हैं कि राज्य सरकार ने आपको जो 30.10 करोड़ रुपए की नुकसान भरपाई की जो लिस्ट दी हैं, उसको मैं पूरा नहीं पढ़ रहा हूं, कितनी गाय-भैसें उनकी खो गई, कितनी मर गई, कितना नुकसान हुआ, पौड्ज़ का कितना नुकसान हुआ, वाटर-रिसोसेंज को रिस्टोर करने के लिए और उनका डिसठन्फैक्ट करने के आकलन आपके सामने हैं। महोदय, एन0 सी0 आर0 में तो क्वार्टरली एलाटमेंट कर दिया जाता हैं लेकिन उससे बड़ी आपदा अगर आ जाती हैं तो ऐडीशनल फंड आप ग्रांट करते हैं। क्या आप सदन को बताएंगे कि जिसके लिए आप इतना सीरियसली लड़ रहे हैं, क्या आपकी सरकार एन0 सी0 आल र0 सी0 की एलोकेशंस के अतिरिक्त जो ऐडीशनल 30.10 करोड़ रुपए का फंड पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार ने मांगा हैं, उड़ीसा की सरकार ने भी कुछ फंड मांगा हैं, उसको देगी ? अगर देगी तो कितना देगी और कब तक देगी ?

†**شری محمد سلیم :** سر میرا پہلا سوال یہ ہے کہ انھوں نے بتایا کہ ۲٤ تاریخ کو یہ افسوسناک حادثہ ہوا- جسمیں کافی نقصان اٹھانا پڑا- میں سراھتا ہوں اور میں نے اس روز بھی کہا تھا جب کافی چینخ چلاھٹ ہو رہی تھی- سرکار نے فورا ایک منتری اور اسکے ساتھ کئی لوگوں کو وہاں بھیجنے کا پربندھ کیا- لیکن اسمیں دھندلاھٹ میں نے پہلے اسی لئے کہا تھا کہ یہاں پر ایسا سوال

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script

سے پردھان منتری جی کے ذریعہ سے سمپرک کیا گیا تھا لیکن انکے بارے میں کہا گیا کہ وہ اس سمے نہیں جا سکتے تھے- یہ بات سب جگہ چھپوائی گئی- سوال نمبر ۱ میرا یہ ہے-کرشی منتری جی کو کس وقت کہا گیا جانے کیلئے- ۲٤ تاریخ کی رات کو یا ۲۵ تاریخ کی صبح کو- سوال نمبر ۲ اندر جیت گپت سے کس وقت کہا گیا-کس وقت جانے کیلئے کہا گیا- کس وقت فلائٹ آنے والی تھی- یہ میٹیریو لو جیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ" کا معاملہ نہیں ہے- سرکار کے فیصلہ کا معاملہ ہے-

مہودے- آج بھی سرکار اس اسٹیٹمنٹ میں یہ کہہ رہی ہے پیر نمبر ۷ آپ دیکھئے اسمیں اڑیسہ سرکار کا حوالہ دے کرکے بتایا گیا ہے کہ اتنا اتنا نقصان ہوا ہے میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ پیرا نمبر ۷ کے بعد پیرا نمبر اے-۷ آیئے گا جسمیں بنگال سرکار کا حوالہ دے کر کہا جائے گا کہ وہاں اتنا اتنا نقصان ہوا ہے- لیکن ایسا کوئی پیرا یہاں نہیں ہے-منتری مہودے یہ بتائیں کہ آجتک یعنی ایک اپریل تک جب یہ اسٹیٹ منٹ یہاں دیا جا رہا ہے کیا بنگال سرکار دوارا کوئی حوالہ نہیں بھیجا گیا اسمیں آپ کہہ رہےہیں اسوقت آیا کہ اس روز جب سرکاری پکش کی طرف سےکہا گیا تھا کہ فیصلہ ۲۵ تاریخ کی صبح لیا گیا اور "میٹرو لو جیکل ڈیپارٹمنٹ" کو طوفان کب آئے-آپدا کب ہو خاص کر کال بیسا کھی یا ٹارنیڈو- اسکے لئے وقت ہو سکتی ہے لیکن سرکار کا فیصلہ کس وقت ہوا-یہ سرکار کا ایک ایک منتری ایک ایک سمے کہیں گے..."مداخلت"... اگر سرکار کا ایک ایک منتری ایک ایک سمے میں الگ بات کہیں گے سدن میں تو یہ برداشت کے باہر ہوگا ..."مداخلت"... میں پرائم منسٹر کو نہیں لے آنا چاہوں گا اس میں کیوں نکہ یہ چھوٹا سا معاملہ ہے- سوال یہ پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ سرکار نے کیا کارروائی کی یہ منتری جی یہاں کہتے ہیں- میں اسٹیٹمنٹ کے پیرا٤ سے کوٹ کر رہا ہوں:

"Hon. Members of Parliament from Midnapore and Balasore constituencies were requested to accompany me."

†اب مہودے- یہاں پر دو قسم کے بیان سرکار کے آئے ہیں- ایک تو پچھلے دنوں سرکار کی طرف سے یہ کہا گیا تھا کہ پردھان منتری جی نے کرشی منتری جی کو یہ کہا کہ آپ جایئے ۲۵ تاریخ کی صبح-اسکے بعد وہاں کے دوسانسد انکے ساتھ گئے تھے اور اندر جیت گپت جی سانسد

†[]Transliteration in Arabic Script

چاہئے- اسمیں پلاننگ کمیشن کے ڈپٹی چیئر مین سے لے کرکے- کرشی منتری سے لیکر کے اورمکھیہ منتریوں کو لیکر کے یہ کمیٹی ہے - کیا آپنے اس گایئڈ لائنس کے مطابق یہ قدم اٹھائے تھے-۲۵ تاریخ کو اور ۲٤ تاریخ کو- اگر اٹھائے تھے تو کیسی کمیٹی ہونی چاہئے تھی- ایسسمنٹ کرنے کیلئے- وہ بنی وہاں جو نقصان ہوا طوفان سے- جو وہاں الیکٹری سٹی انشا لیشن کا- اسٹیٹ الیکٹری سٹی بورڈ کا- یہ حمام اسسمنٹ این -سی- آر-سی- کی گائیڈ لائنس کے مطابق ہوا- یہ جو اسسمنٹ آپکے ہیں کہ اتنا نقصان ہوا- کیا اس گائیڈ لائنس کے مطابق کیا گیا یا نہیں کیا گیا-

مہودے- دوسرے بات آپ سے یہ کہہ رہے ہیں کہ این-سی-آر-سی-سے ہم نے ۱۹۹۷-۹۸ کے ریلیز کر دیئے تھے- اس روپیہ کو شامل کر کے کہاں دکھایا ہے- آپ نے اپنے بیان میں آج بھی اس وقت اخبار میں بھی اور ٹیلی ویزن میں بھی یہ کہا کہ ہم نے ایڈوانس دے دئے- ۱۹۹۸-۹۹ کا جو کوارٹر ہے-اڑیسہ کے جو ہمارے ساتھی ہیں وہ بھی کہہ رہے تھے کہ ابھی تک وہ نہیں کا- لیکن آج ابھی ایک اپیرل کو شام ٦ بجے تک آپ کو بنگال سرکار کا کوئی حوالہ ملا ہے تو وہ اس اسٹیٹمنٹ میں کیوں نہیں ہے- میں مانتا ہوں پیرا ایک دو میں آپنے دیا ہے اڑیسہ اور بنگال کے بارے میں کہ اتنا نقصان ہوا ہے- تاریخ ۲٦ کو بنگال سرکار نے آپکے یہاں جوائنٹ سکریٹری آف ڈیپارٹمنٹ آف ایگریکلچر اینڈ کو آپریشن " کو میسیج بھیج دی ہے - ڈٹیل انفاریمشن دی ہے کہ کتنی وہاں پر ضرورت ہے کتنا نقصان ہوا ہے- کیسے ہوا- آپنے اسے اس آنکڑے میں آج تک بھی شامل نہیں کیہ ہے- سوال یہ اٹھتا ہے کہ ایسا کیوں ہے-

مہودے- یہاں این-سی-آر-سی- کے بارے میں آپ کہہ رہے ہیں- یہ "نیشنل کیلیمیٹی ریلیف کمیٹی" کی اپنی گایئڈ لائنس ہیں اور ان گایئڈ لائنس کے تحت آپنے یہ مانا ہے کہ دو ہزار سال تک یہ چلنے والی ہے چاہے سرکار آئے یا سرکار جائے- منتری آئیں یا منتری جائیں یہ گائیڈ لائن ہم تیار کرتے ہں- اگر کوئی آپدا ہوتی ہے تو" نیشنل کیلیمیٹی ریلیف فنڈ" کے بارے میں اور اسکے اسسمنٹ کے بارے میں سرکار کو کیا کرنا

کو یہ فیصلہ لیا تو ۲۵ تاریخ کی صبح تک ریزیڈنٹ کمشنر جو اسی کام کیلئے رکھا جاتا ہے اس سے آپنے سمپرک استھاپت کیا تھا کہ آپ ڈسٹرکٹ ایڈ منسٹریشن اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ سے یہ کہو۔ کیونکہ یہ معاملہ صرف طوفان کا یا آپدا کا نہیں ہے۔ ہمارے دیش کی راج نیتی میں جو آپدا آ پہنچی ہے اس درشٹی کون سے یہ ایک بڑی خطرناک چیز ہے "بینوویلنٹ ڈکٹیٹر شپ" آپ روپیہ دکھا کر۔ آپ ضلع میں پہنچ جائینگے لیکن اس دیش کا سنگھوی ڈھانچہ اسطرح کا نہیں ہے۔ سمودھان اسکی اجازت نہیں دیتا۔ راجیہ سرکار ہے اسکے بعد ضلع کے ادھیکاری ہیں اور وہاں ایک رول آف لائ اسٹیبلش ہے۔ خاص طور سے آپ جب بنگال سے ٹریٹ کرینگے تو اسے دھیان میں رکھینگے کہ جو کانسٹی ٹیوشن پرویزنس ہیں انکے تحت آپکو موو کرنا ہے۔ آپ سنگھ کے راجیہ منتری ہو سکتے ہیں لیکن وہاں بھی ایک نرواچت سرکار ہے۔ وہاں ضلع پریشد ہے۔ لیکن افسوس اس بات کا ہے۔ میں جناب ویالارروی جی کو کاونٹر نہیں کرونگا۔ لیکن ہم روز یہاں ملے ہیں۔ ہم آپ سے یہ پوچھنا چاہتے ہیں ٹیلی ویزن میں کہی بات دوسری بات ہے مگر یہاں سدن میں آپ کو سپشٹ روپ سے سمے اور تاریخ کا الیکھ کرنا چاہئے تھا کہ ہم نے اس تاریخ کو یہ ایڈوانس دے دئے ہیں۔ ایک تاریخ کو بھی اگر نہیں ملتا تو اسے ایڈوانس نہیں کہتے۔ این-سی-آر-سی- کی گائیڈ لائنس کے مطابق آپ کا جو فرسٹ اپریل کو ڈیو ہوتا ہے۔ اگر ایک اپریل سے پہلے آپ نے دیا ہے تو اسے ایڈوانس کہتے ہیں۔ اگر ایک اپریل کے بعد پہنچتا ہے تو اسے ایڈوانس نہیں کہتے وہ نیچورل ڈیو ہو جاتا ہے ۱۹۹۸-۹۹ کا۔ تو آپ کو تاریخ اور مہینہ کا الیکھ کرنا چاہئے تھا۔ جس دن آپنے بھیجا۔

میرا ایک اور سوال یہ ہے کہ پردھان منتری "سہایتہ کوش " سے آپ نے ۵۰ لاکھ روپیہ بھیجئے۔ لیکن آپ جو نمائندہ بھیجینگے سنگھیئے ڈھانچہ کو آپ مضبوط کرینگے۔ "فیڈرل اسٹرکچر " کو آپ مضبوط کرینگے اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے ریزیڈنٹ کمشنر یہاں ہوتے ہیں۔ دلی میں ہر اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے۔ آپ نے اگر ۲۴ تاریخ کی رات کو یا ۲۵ تاریخ کی رات

آکر کہتے ہیں سرکاری افسروں
کے اوپر - بیورو کریسی پر
کتنا بولا جاتا ہے- یہاں پر اور
پھر جب

دکھا یا گیا- وائر لیس سسٹم انسٹال کیا گیا تا کہ کمیونیکیشن ہو-

سبھا پتی مہودے- ہمارے دیش میں یہ لیکر چلنا پڑتا ہے- طوفان - باڑھ اور اسطرح سے ایک سوچی بنائی ہوئی ہے- این- سی-آر-سی- نے جس پر پیسہ دیا جاتا ہے اسمیں آپ نے "پیسٹ ایٹک" کو بھی نیشنل کیلیمیٹی میں لگا دیا ہے یہ این- سی-آر-سی- کی گائیڈ لائن کے تحت پچھلی سرکار نے کیا ہے- لیکن اس "پیسٹ اٹیک" پر آپ نے ابھی تک کون سے راجیہ میں سہایتا دی ہے- اس راجیہ سرکار کا نام بتائینگے آپ- کہ آپ نے پیسٹ اٹیک کو نیشنل کلیمیٹی میں شامل کرنے کے بعد اس راجیہ سرکار کو سہائتا دی ہے- تو ایسی کلیمٹیز ہمارے یہاں ہوتی رہتی ہیں اور ہم شروع سے یہ کہتے آئے ہیں کہ اسمیں راج نیتی سے اوپر اٹھکر پروفیشنل اپروج ہونی چاہئے-ایک ایسیٹیم بننی چاہئے جو پرو فیشنلی مینیجڈ یسی آپدا آ جاتی ہے تو وہاں جوالیکٹڈ رپر زنیٹیٹیو ہیں بکاز دے آر اکاؤنٹ ایبل- ہر ۵ سال بعد ان کو چنا جاتا ہے- ان پر اکاؤنٹ ایبیلیٹی ہوتی ہے تو یہ وہاں پر استھاپت ویوستھا ہے- ایسی کوئی بھی استھتی اگر آتی ہے ۷۸ کے بعد سے لیکر آج تک- تو جو پنچایتی ویوستھا ہے وہ جو گاؤں میں رہتے ہیں انکو میدان میں اترنا پڑتا ہے اور پورے دیش میں ہم یہ پنچایتی راج قائم کرنے جا رہے ہیں تو اسکو انڈر لائن نہیں کرنا چاہئے- جو ایک سرکاری افسر ہے اس پرذمہ داری ہونی چاہئے اسکے لئے ٹریننگ ہے- پروفشنلزم ہے- لیکن اسکے ساتھ ساتھ جو پنچایت کے الیکٹڈ رپریز نٹیٹیو ہیں انکو انوالو کرنا ہمارا فرض بنتا ہے یہ ہماری گھوشت نیتی ہے- اسمیں اگر آپ کو اعتراض ہےتو آپ اعتراض کر سکتے ہیں-

آپ نے یہ کہا کہ ہم نے گاؤں میں جاکر دیکھا کہ ریلیف ہی شروع نہیں ہوئی- جبکہ میرے پاس انداز یہ ہے کہ جس روز آپ یہاں ۲۴ کی رات کو بھی فیصلہ لے رہے تھے تو ۲۴ کی رات کو اس ضلع کے جو منتری تھے وہ وہاں پہنچے اور جس جس گاؤں میں آپدا ہوئی- وہاں کنٹرول روم کھول لا گیا- ایک ایک افسر کو

ہو۔اگر پرو ٹیکشن کے لئے اسپیشل کمانڈو ہیں۔ اگر ایس۔ پی۔ جی۔ ہیں وی۔وی۔آئی۔پی۔ کی پروٹیکشن کیلئے۔ جہاں باڑھ طوفان یا ایسا کچھ ہو جائے تو ہمارے یہاں بھی جیسے بہت سے پشچمی

چاہئے۔ اس سمسیا کا ..."مداخلب"... کچھ کنکریٹ اسٹرکچر وہاں بنانا چاہئے۔

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : इतना लंबा व्याख्यान प्वाइंटेड प्रश्न का नमूना हैं। यह तो लगातार व्याख्यान हो रहा हैं ...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : आपको कुछ पॉज़िटिव बात भी सुननी चाहिए।

†شری محمد سلیم : آپکو کچھ پازیٹیو بات بھی سننی چاہئے۔

श्री सोमपाल : सभापति महोदय, मैं एक छोटा सा निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूं अगर आप इज़ाजत दें तो। महोदय, जब भी इस प्रकार के वक्तव्यों पर स्पष्टीकरण मांगे जाते हैं तो उनकी समय सीमा प्रायः ऑबर्ज्व की जाती हैं और यह बात ठीक कही हैं कुछ सदस्यों ने कि जहां प्वाइंटेड और स्पैसिफिक इन्फारमेशन मांगी जानी चाहिए, वहां सदस्यों की प्रवृति भाषण करने की हो चली हैं। मैं एक आदमी की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री जीवन राय : ये मंत्री जी कितने लंबे क्लैरिफिकेशन मांगते थे, उनसे रिकार्ड्स भी आप देख सकते हैं राज्य सभा की डिबेट्स सें।

श्री सोमपाल : जो भी सूचना माननीय सदस्यों ने मांगी हैं, वह मैं दूंगा पर मैं सिर्फ इतना कह रहा हू कि अगर विवरणों में जाने से बचा जा सकत हैं तो बचा जाना चाहिए।

श्री सभापति : सलीम साहब, खत्म हो गया आपका क्लैरिफिकेशन ?

†شری محمد سلیم : مہودے میں پوچھ رہا ہوں۔ مہودے یہ راجیہ سبھا ہے۔ کاؤنسل آف اسٹیٹس ہے - ہاؤس آف ایلڈرس ہے۔ " ایلڈرلی پیوپل آرھیئر"۔

ان آپداؤں کو آپکو سمجھنا چاہئے۔

دیشوں میں ہے۔ ایک پروفیشنل منیجمینٹ کورگروپ ہونا چاہئے۔ ویل ٹیسٹیڈ ہونا جو ایسی حالت میں اپنے دماغ کو سنتولن میں رکھکر حوصلہ کے ساتھ "ریسکیوریلیف آپریشن" پر اتر جائے۔ آپ یہاں سے ایک منتری یا دس ممبرآف پارلیمنٹ کو بھی اگر بھیجتے ہیں تو وہ فائدہ نہیں ہوگا۔ لیکن اگر ہمارے یہاں ایسی فورس رہے "الائٹ فورس" "ٹرینڈ فورس" اور "ڈیلیکیٹڈ" "ملیٹڈ" اور "پرو فیشنلی" اسکی بیک رہے اور اس سے آپ کہیں بھی رش کرتے ہیں۔ چاہے وہ امرناتھ میں ہو جائے۔ جیسا ہوا تھا تو اس سے زیادہ لابھ ہو سکتا ہے۔ یہ بندوبست اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ کے ہاتھ میں چھوڑ دینے سے کام نہیں چلے گا۔ سنٹرل گورنمنٹ کو اسکے بارے میں وچار کرنا چاہئے تا کہ وہ فورس "نیئرسٹ پوائنٹ "سے فورا وہاں جا سکے۔ میں منتری مہودے سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آپ ایسی ٹیم بنانا چاہتے ہیں تا کہ اسکا کوئی مستقل انتظام ہو سکے۔ مہودے۔ ہمارے جو کوسٹل ایریاز ہیں "سائیکلون اور فلڈ پرون ایریاز" ہیں۔ ایسٹ کوسٹ سے لیکر ساؤتھ کوسٹ تک۔ وہاں پر منینٹ ارجمینٹ ہونا

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script

کے اندر اسے بھیج سکتے ہیں۔

مہودے اب سوال یہ آتا ہے کہ راجیہ سرکار نے آپ کو جو ۳۰ اعشاریہ ۱۰ کروڑ روپئے کی نقصان کی بھرپائی کی جو لسٹ دی ہے۔ اس کو میں پورا نہیں پڑھ رہا ہوں۔ کتنی گائے بھینس انکی کھو گئیں۔ کتنی مر گئیں ۔ کتنا نقصان ہوا۔ پونڈز کا نقصان ہوا۔ واٹر ریسوسیز کو ریسٹور کرنے کیلئے اور ان کوڈس انپیکٹ کرنے کیلئے آکلن آپ کے سامنے ہیں۔ مہودے۔ این۔ سی۔آر۔سی۔ میں کواٹر لی الائمنٹ کر دیا جاتا ہے لیکن اس سے بڑی آپدا اگر آتی ہے تو ایڈیشنل فنڈ آپ گرانٹ کرتے ہیں۔ کیا آپ بتائیں گے کہ جس کیلئے آپ اتنا سیریسلی لڑ رہے ہیں کیا آپکی سرکار این۔سی۔آر۔سی۔کی ایلوکیشنس کے علاوہ جو ایڈیشنل ۳۰ اعشاریہ ۱۰ کروڑ روپئے کا فنڈ پشچم بنگال کی سرکار نےمانگا ہے۔ اڑیسہ کی سرکار نے بھی کچھ فنڈ مانگا ہے ۔ اسکو دیگی۔ اگر دیگی تو کتنا دیگی اور کب تک دیگی۔

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, I apologise to you. I owe an apology to the House also. Kindly allow me to give expression to my feelings within the ambit of Parliamentary practice. Sir, it is well-known that the sending of a delegation composed of Sompalji and Miss

آپ کے سفید بالوں کا لحاظ کرکے میں بول رہا ہوں کہ کم سے کم آپ کچھ پرمانینٹ پربلاھ کیجئے۔ یہ ریلیف کب تک چلتا رھیگا۔ مہودے۔جب میں ویکتی گت روپ سے ریوو آپریشن سے جڑتا ہوں تو یہ دیکھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے گاؤں میں جہاں "فلڈ پرون" اور سائیکلون پرون ایرئے ہیں وہاں کنکریٹ بلڈنگ اسٹرکچر نہ ہونے کی وجہ سے اگر موسم وبھاگ کچھ سوچنا دے بھی دیتا ہے۔ کہ طوفان آنے والا ہے۔ ریڈیو اور ٹیلی ویزن پر انھوں نے بول دیا کہ آج طوفان آنے والا ہے۔ لیکن وہ لوگ کہاں جائینگے انکو کہاں رکھا جائیگا۔ اسکے لئے آپ کچھ پلاننگ کریں کہ جو ڈینجرس ایریاز ہیں وہاں ایسے اسٹراکچر بنائے جائیں۔ اسٹیٹ گورنمنٹ ان کا رکھ رکھاؤ کرے۔ اور اسی کیلئے الگ سےایک فررس کی ویوستھا ہونی چاہئے۔

میں منتری مہودے سے یہ جاننا چاہتا ہوں کہ کیا آپ ایسی فورس بنائیں گے جسے آپ ضرورت پڑنے پر نیریسٹ پوائنٹ سے ترنت آپدا گرست علاقے میں بھیج سکیں اور کچھ نہیں تو کلکتہ ۔دہلی۔ممبئی۔ مدراس میں ایسی فورس آپ رکھ سکتے ہیں اور ایک دو گھنٹے

Mamata Banerjee had provoked controversy in the House. It is all well-known. It is also well-known from the Press, because I was absent on that day, he had said that if the Government is at fault, he is there to rectify. Therefore, the second delegation was constituted and sent. Sir, that is the background. Therefore, there was no reason. Will the hon. Leader of the House look into the problem that I am raising?

There was no need at all on the part of Shri Som Pal, my good old friend, to explain why the delegation consisted of Shri Som Pal, Miss Mamata Banerji and why Indrajit Gupta did not go. Section 4 is preposterous in the sense that it imputes a motive to Shri Indrajit Gupta and to somebody else that they did not go, they could not go, and they had to go. What was the need of this paragraph, Sir, because this is an issue which both the Houses had debated and the hon. Prime Minister had clarified? And in a way, to rectify the mistake — in his own words; these are not my words — the second delegation had gone. What is the use of this paragraph 4?

Therefore, if I am constrained to say that the statement is being deliberately made with a bias, then should you accuse me, Sir? I have a feeling that this statement has a political bias because this section 4 is only repeating what the House has already discussed. There was no need for it at all, Sir. This is unfortunate. Whenever a Minister representing the Government of India makes a statement, it should be unbiased, it should be factual and it should be in the proper spirit that he had undertaken the task. Here, there is — I can find — absence of that principle, an absence of that standard.

Secondly, Sir, sections 5 and 6 make a comparison of the standard of relief work being conducted in Orissa and Bengal and here by implication it is said categorically that while relief work was at default in West Bengal, it was all that smooth and faultless in nearby Orissa. There is a tacit comparison. I do not go into that. Sir, the Minister should make.a statement not to infer something but to give us the factual truth of what is going on. If the comparison is being done to say that West Bengal was at fault, let him say that. Let him say, "While we have seen that Orissa Government was doing all their best, the West Bengal Government didn't do it". Let him have the courage. Let us know the reality. Why is this delibrate inference in order to ensure that something was being done there, some-thing was not being done here? This is again an expression of a pre-determined bias to put somebody in the dock. Actually that is not the task of the Minister of State for Agriculture. If that is so, that is the responsibility of the hon. Prime Minister. He has every reason to say that this Government is at fault and we are at liberty to discuss that. It is not his job. Hon. Shri Som Pal is taking a larger than life position. Larger than life! It is not fair. He is after all representing the Government. Anyway! Having said that this statement is unprecedented on an unprecedented natural calamity, I proceed to put my concrete questions.

When did the thunder squall hit the place? When on the 24th? Secondly, when had the team reached the place? What is the time gap? When had the squall struck and when had the team reached? What is the gap? Is it a few hours or a few days? This is important because not only the thunder has struck the place, it has also struck the system. After the shock, there always needs to be time gap to put in gear all effort for doing the relief work. Therefore, I would like to know what the time gap between the two is. Thirdly, when was West Bengal Government informed of the visit? What is the exact time and where? Did they inform the West Bengal Government at Calcutta? Or, did they inform the Government of West Bengal's representatives in Delhi? Or, did they inform directly the District Magistrate? Or, had they routed their message through Defence through the Kalakunda airstrip?

When did the message reach and at what level was it given?

The Statement is based on the experience of the team as on 25th, but today is 1st of April. There is a time gap, Sir. My fourth question is, has the Government of India received the subsequent information about the relief work being done, either from their own source or from the Government of West Bengal? If they have received, have they discussed it with the Govt, of West Bengal? The statement that is being made is that there was no water, no revenue official was there. Has the Government of India and the Minister of Agriculture drawn the notice of the Government of West Bengal to the inadequacy of work that they seem to have seen there? Have they informed that no relief work is being done or is it just a statement that has been issued here? If they have informed the Government of West Bengal, then what has been their response?

Sir, in paragraph 11 it is said that keeping in view the long term perspective, the State Government are required to have some inbuilt steps and safegaurds in the case of national calamities, and there are some Central organisation which are there to help. I would to know whether the Central organisations, as enumerated here, have take up any paln to set up such projects or have they given any advice to the Government of West Bengal? Has there has been any co-ordination and if so, how many proejcts have been started in that part of West Bengal and in that part of Orissa or how many projects are sought to be started? What is the actual position there?

My next question relates to paragraph 12 in which it is said that a sub-committee of the National Development Council headed by the Agriculture Minister and consisting of the Deputy Chairman, decided whether a calamity can be treated as a calamity of rare severity. The power to declare a calamity of rare severity depends on the decision of the subcommittee which is being headed by the Agriculture Minister. Since my good old friend is the Minister of Agriculture, he must be heading that sub-committee. I would like, to know whether that subcommittee has met the on the initiative of Mr. Som Pal, whether Mr. Som Pal as Chairman of the sub-committee has sent a team whethet the Government of West Bengal wants a team or not, that is not the point; you did not go there to visit the area at the recommendation of the Government of West Bengal; you have done it on your own rare political initiative. The team visited there on a rare political initiative by the Government of India, may be on the recommendation of a Member of Parliament, may be at the initiative of Mr. Som Pal; whatever might be, I welcome this initiative. But I would like to know whether the same initiative is sought to be taken by the Minister of Agriculture, as head of the sub-committee, to declare this particular tornado as a calamity of rare severity, whether they have sent a team and what they have done with rgard to the responsibility that is bestowed on them. What is their role?

Sir, everybody has a role in this situation of a natural calamity. Let us know what the different agencies are doing, including the Ministry of Agriculture. Then, Sir, the question of permanent rehabilitation comes. I would like to know, Sir, when and how and at what level the Government of India is considering the proposal of Central assistance involving concessional loans from the banks, involving interest free loans, involving withdrawal of resources from different funds, what they are going to do to mobilise funds to help the Government of West Bengal in order to ensure permanent economic rehabilitation, including banks to bring about implementation of permanent rehabilitation schemes. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA (Uttar Pradesh): Sir, I have just to put two pertinent questions because of the sensitivity of these two

districts, namely, Balasore and Midna-pore. These areas are known as tornado prone areas. The worst affected communities are the agriculturists and the agriculture workers. Every time the worst sufferers are the students of the Scheduled Tribe families. This time also 13 school children were killed becuase a school building collapsed. I would like to know whether the Government is proposing to set up some residential schools in these areas so that the affected children can continue their education. There has been an active discussion for introducing crop insurance in those areas where tornado and other natural calamities are occurring very frequently. I would like to know whether the Government is going to have some pilot project programme for cent per cent crop insurance in these areas.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (West Bengal): Sir, I know my friend Som Pal is a man of many parts. Despite his moving...*(Interruptions)..,* He is maintaining those qualities. I do associate with him the quality of meterological experience. He seems to have reached the conclusion that what happened was not tornado but it was *Kal Baisakhi.* It is a localised kind of phenomenon of short duration. Now, I do not know what is the scientific basis of this. While I have tremendous regard for Mr. Som Pal, I would rather like to have the opinion of the scientists and not of Mr. Som Pal on this particular issue because what I heard in that area is that actually there was a column of clouds which moved very fast and sucked, twisted and turned the things around it which is a typical description of tornado and not of Kal Baisakhi. Kal Baisakhi is one thing and the tornado is another thing. We in Bengal are quite used to Kal Baisakhi. We know what it is. So, I would say that the Minister is trying to minimise the impact. He seems somewhat causal. It is not his opinion which we have to count. We have to count the opinion of the experts. I would rather say that Mr. Som Pal should not venture his own definitions of tornado and Kal Baisakhi. He should come out with a a scientific opinion. The second point that I would like to raise is that you may recall that the Prime Minister made an announcement about the team going to Midnaore. There was a lot of agitation and uproar in this House and the Prime Minister himself was quite apologetic. He said that if anybody wanted to go, they would arrange it. There would be a proper delegation going later. *...(Interruptions)* Let me finish... *(Interruptions)...He* said that whatever had gone, had gone and we would send a proper delegation later consisting of the Members of various parties and all that. Now, this statement includes only the report of the first delegation which was organised immediately with Mr. Som Pal as its head. But, the second delegation which was organised later with people from various parties and all that, we do not have the eport of the delegation. We should have reports of both the delegations which visited those areas. This one report alone is not sufficient. It refers only to one day, that is, 25th March. Whatever I heard from the Minister is based on what he saw in a few hours time. On the basis of that he has come to a general conclusion as to how it was going on in Bengal and as to how it was going on in Orissa. How is it better in Orissa not so good in West Bengal? All these conclusions he has reached in a matter of a few hours. This is how the American authors write travelogues. After spending 10 days in Africa, they write on Africa. Now, our hon. Minister has spent a few hours in a particular area in Midnapore, he writes a report on that. I think, it is unfortunate. Today, it is 1st of April and this is not 26th or 25th of March? Between 25th of March and 1st of April, there are seven days. What happened during these seven days should have been incorporated in this report, including the report of the second delegation, including the report sent by the Government of West Bengal which has been mentioned by my colleague here. All these should have been included here and it should have been presented as a

comprehensive report. What you have given are casual observations. We call very loathingly, with contempt, in our academia as "Casual empericism." This is what has been done—the worst form of casual empericism which is imprinted in this report. It has no scientific basis. The doubt comes because the Panchayat elections are not so very far. They are only a few weeks away. Sir, someone who is not from Midnapore was taken into the team, There are five Members of Parliament, from Midnapore. None of them has been, taken. Even if you exclude Shri Indrajit Gupta, there are four others. But somebody far away from Calcutta was taken. The general impression — I am not saying that it is true — is that it is a partisan, mischievous report. Mr. Minister, I am sorry so to say. You will have to counter this. It is a partisan report a mischievous report, prepared by my dear old friend Mr. Som Pal, which is more unfortunate. I have always said that Mr. Som Pal was a man of many traits. He should have been made a Minister long, long ago. I am very happy, now he has become a Minister. Of course, for that he has to pay the price of changing the party affiliation. But, that is a different question.

Sir, the third point I would like to make is this. Here, I think, both the hon. Ministres are wrong and my friend Mr. Vayalar Ravi is also wrong. They are trying to see the West Bengal situation like they see in some of the B.J.P. dominated States. In West Bengal, rural administration is run by Panchayats. Since 1978, for 20 years now, rural administration is run by Panchayats. Sir, 50% of the money is spent through Panchayats. Panchayats have done many things. I an not going into it. One of the best things Panchayats have done is relief works.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in 1979, for the first time there was a big flood and 1/3rd of the land in West Bengal was submerged and at that time Panchayats came into operation. Probably, that was the first time in the country, a calamity of that magnitude took place in the State, not a single person left his village because the relief reached every village. I am sure, if Mr. Som Pal goes now he will see something different. What he did was just a casual visit. Just a view over here and there. But, if he goes back now, he will see as to how the relief has been organised by the Panchayats, how things have been streamlined because in West Bengal you have a tremendous expertise on relief management. You may say that we cannot do this and we cannot do that. You can accuse us of many inefficiencies but that will not include relief management. We are the best in relief management. We do not allow villagers to leave villages and go to towns which is a general picture in the country. This is not the case with West Bengal. I am sure, although I had not been the Dantan, this is the same case in Dantan too. I am only saying that the hon. Minister should try to update the report and, if possible, the second report should also be included —on N.G.O's question. Here, again, I would like to raise this point of N.G.O's involvement. What does it mean? We have two very prominent N.G.O. organisations in West Bengal. Both have some religious connection. But, well established. One is Bhagavat Sevashram Sangh and the other is, Ramakrishna Mission. Both of them have very close relationship with the Government of West Bengal. They work very well. If there is any problem, immediately they contact the State Government. The State Government has got all kinds of ways. They go there and do wonderful relief works. As far as relief is concerned, we always rely on them on many occasions. We know their impartial service. Whatever be their position, views and philosophy, they are impartial. We know it. We give it to them. We have also seen in many cases. Whenever there are such calamities, some little groups here, some little groups there, go there, distribute some items and want to take political advantage out of it.

We also saw in 1992 disaster, when Babri Masjid was demolished, and when

there were mini riots in some parts of Calcutta, and the Government was carrying out relief work, some voluntary organizations also wanted to give relief. We stopped that because there was some suspicion that they were using this for political reasons. This is the point which one has to understand. It is not every body is Bharal Seva A.< Sough. It is not that everybody is Rs. rishna Mission. But, there are people with ulterior motives who use calamities to serve their own political ends for their own nefarious activities. We cannot permit this. So, these were some of the issues which I wanted to raise. I hope, the Minister will reply to this.

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय सभापति जी, जब मेरे मित्र बोल रहे थे तो मुझे एक शेर याद आया । मुझे भी अपनी बात कहने की उसी तरह इजाजत दीजिय जैसे आपने माननीय गुरुदास दासगुप्त जी को, डा0 बिप्लव दासगुप्त और माननीय मोहम्मद सलीम को अपनी बात कहने का अवसर दिया हैं ।

हम यह आहभी भरते हैं तो हो जाते हैं बदनाम ।
वे कत्ल भी करते हैं तो चर्चा नहीं होता ॥

अपनी पाकीजगी को साबित करना कोई अपने कम्युनिस्ट मित्रों से सीखे । आक्रमण पर आक्रमण करना और अपनी बड़ी से बड़ी गलती को छिपाना और अपनी गलत बात को सही साबित करना, इस काम में यह लोग माहिर हैं । मैं यह बताना चाहता हूं कि यह सारा का सारा खेल आंखों का हैं । जो आंखों पर रंगीन चश्मा लगाकर देखेगा उसको सब चीजें रंगीन दिखाई पड़ेगी । इन लोगों के मन में यह आरोप तब से हैं जब से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने, प्राकृतिक विपदा के ऊपर सहज स्वभाव से प्ररित होकर वहां पर सहायता के लिए एक दल भेजा । उन्होंने सबसे पहले माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्त से पूछा । यदि वे कहते कि मैं नहीं जाउंगा कोई दूसरा जाएगा जो जरूर उस दूसरे को भेज दिया जाता । लेकिन उनकी सारी की सारी चिढ़ इस बात की हैं कि माननीया ममता बनर्जी क्यों चली गई ? यह तो ममता जी के प्रति चिड़ हैं । जो बात बिप्लव दासगुप्त जी ने कही, जो बात गुरुदास दास गुप्त जी ने कही, मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूं कि मैं उसकी सारी पृष्ठभूमि बता रहा हूं । जिस पृष्ठभूमि में यह रंगी चित्र उभरता हैं । यह सारे का सारा आरोप, यह चिड़ इस बात पर हैं कि वहां क्यों ममता बनर्जी कांग्रेस का सारे का सारा वोट ले गई । क्यों वहां पर चुनावों में इस बार सीपीएम को हार देखनी पड़ी ? **...(व्यवधान)** इन्होंने 6 दिसम्बर की बात कही हैं । मैं यह भीचता रहा हूं कि पृष्ठभूमि स्पष्ट होनी चाहिये । यह सारी की सारी मनोवृत्ति कहां से उभरी हैं ? इस पीड़ा की मनोवृत्ति से कि "खिसयानी बिल्ली खम्भा नोचे" । सब सही बातों पर गलत आरोप क्या करते हैं । माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने स्वत: प्रेरित होकर वहां सहायता के लिए एक दल भेजा । वे इसमें क्यों आपत्ति करते हैं ? उसके लिए प्रशंसा की जानी चाहिये, उसके लिए कृतज्ञता होनी चाहिये । जो काम माननीय मुख्य मंत्री को करना चाहिये था उसके लिए वे कब सक्रिय हुए, मुझे मालूम नहीं लेकिन वह काम माननीय प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कर दिया । इस बात के ऊपर इनको आपत्ति हैं । मैं इनको चल रहा हैं कि वे अपनी असफलताओं को गलत ढंग से छिपाना चाहते हैं । सही बात यह हैं कि वहां पर पंचायतों के माध्यम से पूरा राजनीतिककरण कर दिया गया हैं । सरकारी कार्यकलाप का पश्चिम बंगाल का प्रशासन प्रत्येक स्तर पर...

श्री सोमपाल : माननीय सदस्य मात्र स्पष्टीकरण पूछ लें ।

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : मैं वहीं कह रहा हूं और पृष्ठभूमि स्पष्ट कर रहा हू । पंचायत के माध्यम से सेवा कराने का काम करते हैं । **...(व्यवधान)**

श्री सभापति : आप सवाल कीजिये । जो मंत्री जी से पूछना हैं वह सवाल करिये ।

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : मेरा यह कहना हैं कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को ज्ञात हैं कि राम कृष्ण मिशन और भारत सेवा आश्रम के कब से काम करने की अनुमति दी गई हैं ? मै यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह अखबारों में निकली खबर करने के लिए अनुमति नहीं दी ? क्या यह सच हैं कि वहां केवल उन्होंने अपने राजनीतिक कार्यकतोओं के द्वारा सहायता कराने की चेष्टा की थी और जब इसका प्रबल विरोध हुआ तब उनको बाध्य होकर राम कृष्ण मिशन और भारत सेवा आश्रम संघ को सहायता करने की, सेवा करने की अनुमति देनी पड़ी ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यहां के रेजीडेंट कमिश्नर ने, पश्चिम बंगाल के रेजिडेंट कमिश्नर ने आपसे कोई सहायता मांगी थी ? क्योंकि हमको बताया गया हैं कि आपका यह कर्तव्य था कि हम रेजीडेंट कमिश्नर को सूचित करें । तो मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या रेजीडेंट

कमिश्नर का यह कर्तव्य नहीं था ? मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के स्थानीय रेजीडेंट कमिश्नर ने आपसे सहायता मांगी थी ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि पश्चिम बंगाल के मुख्य मंत्री ने इस विषय में कब आपके पास सूचनायें भेजी थी और कब वहांकी सरकार की तरफ से सहायता की मांग आई थी ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि पश्चिम बंगाल मैं इसकी व्यापक रूप से कटु आलोचना हुई थी कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार सहायता के मामले में बहुत फिसड्डी हैं, वह कुछ नहीं कर पा रही हैं तो तब ही क्या उनकी तरफ से मांग आई थी यह भी मैं आपसे जानना चाहता हूं।

मै यह भी जानना चाहता हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**... मैं सवाल ही पूछ रहा हूं...

श्री वसीम अहमद : लगता है कि साइक्लोन पोलिटिक्ल हो गया हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : मैं सवाल पूछ रहा हूं कि पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार को जो 31 करोड़ 92 लाख रुपया राहत कोष के लिए दिया गया था क्या यह सच हैं कि उसको खर्च नहीं किया गया। वास्तव में यह धनराशि मार्च से पहले खर्च कर लेनी चाहिए थी। राहत कोष के लिए जो 31 करोड़ 92 लाख रुपया भेजा गया था उसको खर्च तक नहीं किया हैं यह उन्ही काम करने की क्षमता का एक प्रमाण हैं।

मै यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय वहां पर जो ...**(व्यवधान)**... में पश्चिम बंगाल का रहने वाला हूं। मैं जानता हूं कि पश्चिम बंगाल की सरकार को कितनी विपदाओं का सामना करना पड़ रहा है। मैं जानता हूं ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री त्रिलोकीनाथ चतुर्वेदी : पार्लियामेंट का मेंबर कहीं से भी राज्य सभा में आ सकता हैं। वह अलग अलग जगहों पर रहता हैं और अलग अलग जगहों पर उनके मकान हैं। ...**(व्यवधान)**...

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार के कर्तव्य के बारे में जो आपकी राय हैं वह भी मैं जानना चाहूंगा। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि अगर वहां राहत के मामले में कोई कमी हैं तो आप उस कमी को कैसे दूर करेंगे, इसके बारे में आप बताने की चेष्टा करें ?

श्री संजय निरूपम (महाराष्ट्र) : सभापति जी, यह बहुत भी दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात हैं कि उड़ीसा और पश्चिम बंगाल के समुद्र तटों के क्षेत्र में पिछले महीने जो इतना बड़ा तूफान आया, इतनी बड़ी बरबादी आंई, उस पर बहस करते समय टोका-टोकी और राजनैतिक तौर पर बात करने को देखकर मुझे बड़ा आश्चर्य हो रहा हैं और सवाल यह उठाया जा रहा हैं कि इस तूफान की सूचना सरकार को कब मिली, प्रधामंत्री जी को कब मिली और कृषि मंत्री जी को कब मिली। मेरा सवाल यह हैं कि उस तूफान की सूचना, इसकी पूर्व सूचना मिदनापुर और बालासौर के जो ग्रामीण लोग थे, जो बेचारे इसमे मारे गए, जिनका नुकसान हुआ, उनको इसकी पूर्व सूचना कब मिली। मंत्री जी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट के पैरा 3 में कहा हैं कि मेट्रोलाजीकल डिपार्टमेंट ने इसकी पूर्व सूचना दी थी और दूरदर्शन तथा आल इंडिया रेडिया की तरु से वार्निग दी गई थी और इसकी आशंका जताई थी। लेकिन जहां तक मेरे पास जानकारी हैं, अखबारों के जरिए जो मुझे जानकारी मिली हैं वह यह हैं कि मिदनापुर और बालासौर जो क्षेत्र है वह इतना पिछड़ा हुआ क्षेत्र हैं, वह इतना बैकवर्ड एरिया हैं कि न वहां के गांवों में टेलीविजन हैं और ने रेडियो हैं। हो सकता हैं कि कुछ घरों में हो लेकिन अधिकांश क्षेत्र और बहुत सारे गांव ऐसे हैं जहां पर टेलीविजन और रेडियों नहीं हैं, कोई संचार का माध्यम नहीं हैं, कोई साधन नहीं हैं। मैं मंत्री महोदय को बताना चाहता हूं कि उन्होंने जो अभी आंखो देखा हाल बताया तो उसमें यह इन्फर्मेशन दें कि क्या सचमुच उन गांव वालों को ऐसी कोई जानकारी दी गई थी, ऐसी कोई सूचना दी गई थी ? क्योंकि जब जब इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदयें आती है तो इस तरह से देखा गया हैं कि जिन क्षेत्रों में प्राक्रतिक आपदायें आती हैं वह बहुत पिछड़े होते हैं। महाराष्ट्र में जब लाटूर में भूकम्प आया था, मराठवाड़ा क्षेत्र में, तो वह इतना पिछड़ा क्षेत्र हैं कि वहां पर संचार के साधन नहीं हैं। वहां से खबर आते आते 4-5 घंटे लग गए थे, उस समय जब कि हम मुंबई मे थे। तो सबसे पहली जरूरत यह हैं, यह मेरा सुझाव हैं इसे आप मेरी क्लेरीफिकेशन भी मानी सकते हैं कि जिन क्षेत्रों में इस तरह की आशंकायें बनी हुई हैं इस तरह की प्राकृतिक आपदाओं की आशंकायें हैं, हमारा मेट्रोलाजीकल डिपार्टमेंट बता रहा हैं...

उन क्षेत्रों में सब से पहले संचार का पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध कराया जाए वरन् यह जो रिपोर्ट आती हैं कि मौसम विभाग ने इसकी पूर्व सूचना दे दी थी या इस तरह का बयान आता हैं, उसका कोई अर्थ नहीं होता। सब से पहला मेरा सुझाव और कोरीफिकेशन यही हैं।

दूसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं, मुझे कोई भाषण नहीं देना हैं। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने वक्तव्य के 10वें अनुच्छेद में यह कहा हे कि 1997-98 में कई राज्यों में प्राकृतिक आपदाएं आई थी, उनमें महाराष्ट्र का भी नाम

हैं । मंत्री महोदय, में इस विषय में थोड़ा अलग होते हुए प्राकृतिक आपदाओं के विषय में बताना चाहता हूं । महाराष्ट्र में पिछले एक साल में पिछले महीने तक तीन बार ओला वृष्टि हुई हैं । इस ओला वृष्टि में, इस पर कल बहस भी चल रही थी, दुर्भाग्य से शोर-शराबा भी हुआ, विदर्भ क्षेत्र की जितनी फसलें थी सारी बरबाद हो गई । राज्य सरकार के पास इतने फंड नहीं हैं कि वह काश्तकारों के लिए, किसानों के लिए राहत की पर्याप्त राशि मुहैया करा सके । मुझे यह जानना हैं इस संदर्भ में किजो ओला वृष्टि से नुकसान हुआ हैं, उसके संबंध में जो केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास राहत कोष हैं, उससे महाराष्ट्र सरकार को कितने पैसे दिए गए या नहीं दिए गए ? धन्यवाद ।

SHRI W. ANGOU SINGH (Manipur): Mr. Chairman, I want to seek a clarification from the hon. Minister.

In para 10, the hon. Minister has given a list of States affected by National calamity during the year 1997-98. But Manipur which was affected in that year, has not been included in the list. I myself had met the then Agriculture Minister, Shri Chaturanan Mishra, in that year. He had assured me that he would give assistance. May I know from the hon. Minister why Manipur has been excluded from the list?

SHRI GOPALSINGH G. SOLANKI (Gujarat): Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been reported that the tornado hit the area in the afternoon of 24th. At the same time, it has also been stated in the statement that the I.M.D. officials had reported and had warned the officials of the State Governments and that they had broadcast it on AIR and Doordarshan. I want to know what steps were taken by the State officials immediately on receipt of such information. Has the information about the steps taken by the State Governments come to the notice of the hon. Minister?

The tornado has affected about 35,000 or 40,000 people. Their houses have collapsed. I want to know from the hon. Minister what steps are being taken to rehabilitate the affected people and to rebuild their houses.

Thank you.

SHRI SOM PAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thankful all the hon. Ministers for taking such a keen interest and for seeking clarifications on my statement on this calamity which hit about one-and-a-half dozen villages of the two States in the coastal areas of the Midnapore district of West Bengal and the Balasore district of Orissa.

First of all, hon. Shri Pranab Mukherjee wanted to know whether the observations of both the groups had been included. Yes, and it is much more because as rightly observed by hon. Dr. Biplab Dasgupta and other hon. Members, they were just on the spot visits of hardly two or three villages. The complete reports were provided only by the two States, and all the information which has been provided by the two States has been included in the Statement.

So far as permanent rehabilitation programmes are concerned, these are always undertaken by the State Governments. They are all on-going programmes. Here we are concerned only with the emergent situation which has been caused by this calamity.

On the question whether requests from Governments of West Bengal and Orissa for additional assistance and for a Central team have been received, I would like to inform that the Orissa Government has sent no request or report so far as the question of sending a team is concerned. But, the West Bengal Government has sent in a request for providing some additional assistance amounting to Rs. 30 crores. I will just verify the amount. But, what I would like to say is that a detailed account of it has not been sent. A decision on it will be taken in due course when the information is received.

Regarding services of HUDCO and long-term measures, again I would revert to my reply given earlier.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister seems to say that the West Bengal Government has not sent adequate information, but my question is

whether they have informed them that their information is inadequate.

SHRI SOM PAL: We are already in communication. Communication means exchange of information.

SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA: Sir, the hon. Minister has said because of inadequate information a Central team cannot be sent. I am asking him if inadequate information has been sent, whether the Central Government has asked the State to give proper information so that a Central team could be sent.

SHRI SOM PAL: I will respond to that. The figures in the statement about the damage are based on the. latest reports from the State Governments, including the two teams.

Yes, the Government of West Bengal had been asked to submit a detailed memorandum, which they have yet to do. This is the latest position till this moment. Even today our officers spoke to the Orissa State Government and requested for latest report. They said that they will try. But, today being a holiday in Orissa, it is difficult. So, no report has been received. This is the response from the Orissa Government.

The West Bengal Government did send its latest report yesterday, but no detailed memorandum. We have requested them to submit a detailed mamorandum. After receipt of it we will take a decision on despatching a Central team to assess whether some additional funds are required by them or not.

So far as the request for advance release of funds is concerned, we have not received any request. This was a decision by the Central Government just to provide as advance release which will be adjusted naturally in the next year's account.

Hon. Member, Shri Vayalar Ravi talked about relief operations. I will repeat my observation that it is always undertaken by the State Governments in all cases and the amount of relief to be provided is also decided by the State Governments. In all such cases we have to depend upon the sensitivity and wisdom of the State Governments, which are duly elected representatives. The scale of relief is also decided by them. But, so far as your suggestion on enhancing the scale of relief is concerned, this can be considered and discussed. In my view some such course to meet such calamities must be evolved. If the relief scale can be enhanced, I would support the idea, but this is done in consultation with all the States, NDC, the Planning Commission and all that, but it takes a long time.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will you prevail upon the Government to give them more ration and more clothes? Only one saree and one dhoti is provided.

SHRI SOM PAL: The scale of relief is decided by the State Government. This is the situation.

SHRI TRILOKI NATH CHATUR-VEDI: Mr. Das Gupta is taking note of it.

SHRI SOM PAL: As I said, this Calamity Relief Fund is administered by a Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State and the norms are basically evolved by them only and the Government of India comes into action only after the receipt of a request for additional aid if the State Government is not able to meet the requirement from its funds which are already available.

Mr. John Fernandes raised a question about cyclones. It was not a cyclone. A cyclone is a phenomenon which is wider. I would like to be excused by hon. Shri Biplab Dasgupta again for venturing into this scientific jargon which I am not conversant with. I am not a scientist of any standard. Therefore, I cannot be authoritative as well as authentic on that. But whatever I have gathered from the IMD people, I may just repeat. I am depending on the definition provided by them only. Cyclones can be monitored because these can be observed through satellites. But thunder-squalls, the kind of which has occurred in West Bengal, are a

very abrupt phenomenon and sudden thermal gaps occur in the atmosphere and the wind comes from several directions to converge in a place and it assumes a lethal shape and a speed of up to 200 kilometres per hour. Therefore, the time as well as the area affected is very limited which has happened in this case. So, there is no contention about the definition and it does not help. After all, it is a calamity.

So far as the question of Mr. Fernandes and his suggestion about medical relief being provided is concerned, all that I will again repeat is that we have to depend on the State Government. And, if we try to do something in spite of the State Government, the kind of objection which has already been made that we are trying to intervene will come in. Therefore, all the time, we have to depend on the State Government unless they seek some additional assistance.

Mr. Sanatan Bisi wanted to know about the amount released. Yes, these two tranches to both the .States had been released precisely on the 26th March, 1998. And some amount, in both the cases, has been unspent of which the details have been given in the statement itself—Rs. 8.12 crores in the case of Orissa and Rs. 31.92 crores in the case of West Bengal. On why it was not spent, again, it might not have been needed by now, simply.

As for the poverty alleviation programmes which Mr. Bisi wanted to know, this as a general ongoing developmental activity and does not concern an emergency relief.

On Mr. Salim's point, I was pricked by your remark that there are some Ministers who do not know what villages are. I would like to inform the hon. Member, though it is not required, that I am a farmer and I still do my fanning with my own hands. And this remark at me was totally uncalled for and from a friend like Mr. Salim who knows who I am. Therefore, I took a bit of a small exception, but still I do not mean any hurt.

जहां तक सलीम साहब आपका प्रश्न हैं कि कब जानकारी मिली, तो माननीय प्रधान मंत्री महोदय, को ठीक साढ़े नौ और दस बजे के बीच में जानकारी मिली और स्रोत जो हैं वह मैं आपको बता दूंगा । वह मैंने अपने वक्तव्य में जान-बूझ कर नहीं लिया, क्योंकि आप और परेशान हो जाते । केवल एक व्यक्ति ने, और किसी एजेंसी ने नहीं, न किसी सरकार ने, न मैं उड़ीसा का नाम लेना चाहता हूं, न बंगाल का, न किसी रेजीडेंट कमिश्नर का, मात्र माननीय ममता बैनर्जी ने टेलीफोन के ऊपर प्रधान मंत्री को सूचना दी और ठीक साढ़े दस बजे प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय ने मुझे सूचना दी और यह निर्देश दिया कि सुबह नौ बजे और साढ़े नौ बजे के बीच में पालम से फ्लाइट जाएगी और उसमें हमें जाना हैं । आपने यह पूछा कि कब पहुंचे, तो ठीक बारह बजे कलाइकुंडा उतरे । वहां से सड़क के ऊपर कार से तीन बजे सारता विलेज गए । वहां जाने के बाद कुछ ऐसी चीज़े हैं जिन्हें मैं कहना नहीं चाहता । वह मैं आपको बाद में बता दूंगा, नहीं तो और झंझट पड़ जाएगा । फिर हम उड़ीसा गए । **...(व्यवधान)** बट प्लीज़ डोंट आस्क और उसके बाद **...(व्यवधान)**

श्री मोहम्मद सलीम : गुप्ता जी से कब कांटेक्ट किए ?

†**شری محمد سلیم :** گپتا جی سے کب کانٹیکٹ کئے۔

श्री सोमपाल : गुप्ता जी से माननीय प्रधान मंत्री ने रात्रि में ही संपर्क किया और माननीय गुप्ता जी ने कहा कि वह अगले दिन जाने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं । **...(व्यवधान)**

श्री विष्णु कान्त शास्त्री : माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी ने आपको बताया या नहीं बताया ?

श्री सोमपाल : मैं आपको बता दूंगा । आपका नंबर आने वाला हैं । अभी मैं किसी का जवाब छोड़ने वाला नहीं ।

जहां तक आप ने पूछा कि वह टीम, सेंट्रल टीम तो नहीं थी ? निश्चित रूप से नही थी । यह तो एक इंस्टेटेनियम रिस्पांस था, पॉलिटिकल नहीं था ।

It was a sheer humanitarian response of the sensitive Prime Minister to an information provided by the hon. Member, Ms. Mamta Banerjee.

†[ ]Transliteration in Arabic Script,